THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. X.—NO. 77. PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1869. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

L O P E Z.

Washburn, our Paraguayan Ex-Minister, Lets Out upon the Butcher—The List of His Infamies—Brutal Murders—He Flogs His Sister until Almost Lifeless.

In the following letter, addressed to the London *Morning Star*, ex-Minister Washburn paints a no very pleasant picture of Lopez, the leader of the Paraguayan hosts:—

Sir:—Having observed in one of the morning papers of to-day a letter signed "G. S. and W. Brandon," in which occurs the sentence, "We believe that Mr. Washburn has long since retracted his statements as to President Lopez," I beg that you will allow me the space in your columns to state that no retraction of what I have published in regard to the merciless tyrant of Paraguay has ever been made by me. At the moment I was leaving that country I sent back a letter to Lopez, telling him that the declarations he had published from his two brothers, his Foreign Minister and his Chief Justice, in regard to his pretended conspiracy, were all false, and that he knew it, and that if any one of them were ever to escape from his power he would deny that he had ever made any such declarations, or protest that he had made them under torture, and that the only way to prevent them from exposing and denouncing his unnatural cruelties was to kill them. Shortly afterward I published in the newspapers of Buenos Ayres that he would certainly destroy every one of them. What I then wrote as prophecy has since been fulfilled.

Lopez has tortured and shot his Foreign Minister, Jose Berges, and his own brother, Benigno Lopez. He has shot his Chief Justice, Andres Urdapilleta; also the Bishop of Paraguay and nearly thirty priests. He has shot his brother-in-law, General Barrios; his other brother-inlaw, Saturnino Bedoya, expired under torture. He flogged his sister, the wife of General Barrios, until she was nearly dead, and he forced his mother to make a public declaration that she had no child but the brutal monster who had murdered one or more, and tortured with inhuman cruelty her other children.

These terrible facts are known to be true, and are vouched for by every Englishman who had escaped from the tyrant's power. They all speak from their own personal knowledge, or from their own experience and sufferings, and as no one has ever contradicted any specific statement they have made, it follows that the recent publications in the newspapers, denying in general terms the atrocities that I, and all others who are competent to speak on the matter, assert, have been manufactured by Lopez's agents in Europe, to subserve the interests of that disgrace of the human race.

But these apologists of Lopez do not, so far as I have seen, deny any of the specific crimes charged against him. They only say that his offenses have been exaggerated; that he has not killed his mother; that he has not killed his Vice-President, as was reported some months ago. But no one denies that he has killed his brother, his Foreign Minister, his Chief Justice, his two brothers-in-law, his bishop, and many priests, besides nearly every foreigner (over 500 in number) in Paraguay eighteen months ago.

None of the admirers of Lopez will deny what I, and several others now in England, know to be true. The few English and other foreigners yet alive in Paraguay are permitted to live by Lopez because they are useful to him. But if one of them shall escape to confirm and add to what I and others have said of his cruelties and crimes, they may, like those who have already escaped, thank the fortune of war, and not the protecting shields of their own Governments. Your obedient servant,

CHARLES A. WASHBURN,
Ex-Minister of the United States in Paraguay.
No. 2 Wells street, Jermyn street, London, Sept. 11.

The Truth About the Paraguayan Captives.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

It has been lately stated in the London correspondence of the leading Rio journal that the Government were unwilling to publish any River Plate papers during the past session, for fear of endangering the lives of British subjects who are with Lopez in Paraguay. If there was any truth in this statement, the fear must have evaporated, before the end of the session, when the River Plate correspondence was given on the motion of Mr. E. Potter. From various notices in the new work on Paraguay, by Mr. Masterman, which confirm and are confirmed by Mr. Thompson's late narrative, we cannot feel so sure of the safety of our countrymen. Mr. Masterman himself was put to the torture, and had a very narrow escape of death. He mentions an Englishman, Watts, whose contract with Lopez had expired, and who was imprisoned and shot, leaving a wife and several children. To Mr. Masterman's thrilling story is appended a statement by Mr. Alonzo Taylor, another Englishman, also imprisoned and tortured, who vouches for the execution of Watts and another Englishman, named Stark, and the death of a third from cruel treatment:—

I saw Mr. Stark, a kind old gentleman, and a British merchant. He had resided in Asuncion many years, and was greatly esteemed and respected. He looked very ill and dejected. I was not allowed to speak to him; but I saw him flogged, and often treated very brutally other ways. He was shot, with a batch of other prisoners, about the beginning of September, 1868. John Watts, another Englishman, who was chief engineer of one of the gunboats, and Manlove, an American, were shot on the same day. To the best of my knowledge, only two Englishmen were shot by Lopez; the other, Mr. Oliver, died from starvation and exposure, as did one of my companions the day after my arrival.

Mr. A. Taylor's statement, made at Buenos Ayres in January, is furnished by Mr. Russell Shaw, civil engineer, now in London. Mr. Masterman was formerly of the medical staff of her Majesty's Thirty-second Regiment; so that there are means of testing the credulity of the new witnesses to the barbarities of Lopez.

EUROPE.

CLIPPINGS FROM OUR FOREIGN FILFS.

Baker's Expedition.

The expedition to Central Africa, under Sir Samuel Baker, was about to commence its journey. The force under his command consists of 1500 of the Viceroy's best troops, and five river steamers, which have been constructed in England, will also be at his disposal. It was stated that hostilities would be at once commenced against the Bari tribe, who refuse to acknowledge the authority of the Viceroy. Sanguine expectations are indulged that the cost of the expedition will be defrayed in the course of the first year, but we are not told on what data these expectations are founded.

To be Cleared Up.

The long standing mystification of the French Institute about the manuscripts of Newton, Pascal, and Galileo, which M. Chasles has hitherto stood alone in maintaining to be genuine, is now likely to be cleared up. An individual has been arrested, to whom it is alleged (but this fact I doubt *in limine*), the deluded savant paid £6000 pounds sterling for the papers which he from time to time read before his colleagues. It is said that the person now in custody forged all the MSS. in a public library where he had access to models, and that he concealed himself while at work by forming a barricade of folio volumes on a table before him. A vast mass of forgeries has been seized at his house.

We Are Imaginative.

"American journalists," says the *Siecle*, "have very prolific imaginations. Where have they learned that the Empress and the Prince Imperial intend to make a tour in the United States? Evidently in their own fancy. However that may be, they have affirmed, and persist in repeating, that the voyage, long since projected, is fixed for next year. The Empress and her son are to visit Boston, New York, Philadelphia, where the American republic and independence were proclaimed, Newport and Saratoga, the two favorite stations of the fashionable world during the summer; lastly, the Falls of Niagara, and California. This would certainly be a very pretty tour, and with imperial comforts little fatigue need to be apprehended. But it is never prudent for the heir-presumptive of a throne to put between his person and his crown fifteen hundred leagues of salt water; and that is why we do not believe in the journey."

The Russian Clergy.

A St. Petersburg letter has the following:—

The Russian clergy formerly consisted of a sort of caste; the son of a priest was bound to follow his father's profession, and to marry the daughter of an ecclesiastic; similar conditions existed for the chanters, sextons, etc. The exceptions were rare. The celebrated Count Speransky was the father and the son of a priest. At present the liberal ideas which have entered the government of the Emperor Alexander are also producing their effect on the orthodox clergy. The sons of ecclesiastics, if they have no inclination for the calling of their fathers, are free to embrace whatever career they may please; they may become soldiers, trade assistants or merchants, and they have the rights of the personal nobility. The same advantages are accorded to the sons of chanters, sextons, etc., with the position of noble citizens. The children of priests and other persons attached to churches preserve also their former privileges.

Remarkable Escape.

A very remarkable story is told by a correspondent of the London *Times*. The steamer Lady Wodehouse, which left the Thames for Dublin, had on board several casks of petroleum and a number of "huge" chests of lucifer matches. The ship was caught in the fearful gale which burst over the country lately, and after a time the petroleum casks broke loose and dashed against and ignited some packages of matches. In an instant the deck was flooded with blazing oil, and for three hours the passengers and crew were in a situation of the greatest peril. Ultimately, however, the flames were extinguished, and the whole of the petroleum casks and lucifer boxes were thrown overboard. No lives were lost, and the captain, whose conduct is very highly spoken of, succeeded in bringing his ship into Portsmouth on Tuesday.

Strakosch at Work.

The London *Post* of the 16th of September publishes the following notice:—

M. Maurice Strakosch has for some time past been actively engaged in selecting an Italian company, composed exclusively of individuals of the highest talent, with the intention of making a six weeks' tour through the French provinces, starting from Paris about the middle of October. The chief attraction in his promised programme appears to be Rossini's now famous *Petite Messe Solennelle*, the execution of which is certain, with such a combination of first-class performers as M. Strakosch has combined, to attract attention even in the remotest districts. Madame Marietta Alboui (the Countess Pepoli), the fascinating Marie Battu, Henri Vieuxtemps, and Bottisini, have all accepted engagements in this troupe. But in addition to these popular favorites M. Strakosch has also been fortunate enough to secure the services of the renowned Tom Hohler, who long since attained the highest position that has ever yet been achieved by any English tenor.

Prince Napoleon.

Some malicious fellow, who has read with incredulous eyes Prince Napoleon's recent Democratic speech, sums up in this way the profit he has found—all Democratic though he be—in the destruction of the republic and in the re-establishment of the empire:—He is first prince of the blood, grand cross of the Legion of Honor, member of the Privy Council, major-general, senator; he has $200,000, gold, a year; $16,600 6½-100, gold, a month; he is warmed, lighted, served; has his carriages and furniture at the expense of the Emperor; he has a household containing two chamberlains, one honorary chamberlain, one private secretary, four aides-de-camp, and two orderly officers, while his wife has two maids of honor and three companions; he has the Palais Royal for his winter residence, Mendon for his spring residence, Ville Genis for his summer residence, and Prangins for his autumn residence. He has his private game preserves, his pack of hounds and deer, besides those the Emperor places at his disposal.

The Wallace Monument.

To the memory of the Scotch patriot Wallace a grand memorial monument is to be erected on the Abbey Craig, near Stirling, Scotland. The design consists of a Scottish baronial tower, 220 feet high and 36 feet square. The walls are massive, being eighteen feet thick at the base and from five to six feet at its thinnest part. At the east side of the tower is a lodge for the warder, and an open court-yard, entered by arched gateways with bold mouldings, separates the main building from the warder's dwelling. Above the outer gateway are the Wallace arms, surmounted with a large Scotch thistle. Passing through the gateway into a stone arched passage, a series of steps leads to an open octagonal winding staircase, projecting from the south-west angle of the tower, and running up nearly its entire height. Arrowlets pierce the walls of the staircase at intervals almost to the summit of the tower, and bold cable mouldings, with moulded angles, bind the walls externally. The staircase forms the approach to several spacious and lofty halls designed for the display of armor and antiquarian relics. On reaching the top of the staircase there is a bartisan parapet five feet thick, and protected on the outside with a parapet wall six feet wide and eighteen inches thick. On going round the four sides of the parapet the bartisan platform is reached, an open space of about twenty-five feet square, paved with heavy flags, and protected on the outside with a low parapet consisting of large balls, surmounted by a moulded cope. An imperial crown forms the apex of the monument. This coronal top is upwards of seventy feet high and comprises eight arms from the angles and sides, all converging to the centre and forming a series of richly moulded and flying buttresses. The building is of freestone, with the exception of the interior and packing, which is whinstone.

CUBA.

Agitation Concerning the Course of France—Active Operations in the Eastern Department.

Correspondence from Havana, dated Sept. 21, says:—

What course Louis Napoleon, Emperor of the French, may see fit to pursue touching the Cuban question and the recognition as belligerents of the insurgents by the United States, has agitated the press and the public mind in this city for the past few days. This has grown out of certain telegrams forwarded here by the enterprising agent of the Associated Press in New York, which have been variously interpreted. As for example, we have been informed that Prim has had an interview with the Emperor, and immediately thereafter telegraphed the Regent to hurry off the proposed reinforcements to Cuba, and again, as follows:—"It is said that the Emperor Napoleon has manifested to General Prim that France will remain neutral if the United States recognizes the insurgents of Cuba," which was thought to be the correct interpretation of a despatch the original of which was in these words:—"*Francia rebusa accion del reconociminto de America.*" France refuses action on the recognition of America. Left somewhat in doubt as to the intentions of France by these and other telegrams, the local papers attempted an explanation, with poor success, and finally one of them solved the Gordion knot by declaring that the course of France was not of much importance, any way, which tended to calm the public mind, wont to be affected more by the probable course of the United States touching Cuba than by aught else.

There would seem to be some indications of movement on the part of the combatants in the field. According to letters received from Santa Clara, the insurgent chiefs Cavada, Villigus, "the Pole," and Lerda, accompanied by a small body of men, have taken the road to Camaguey for the purpose of joining Quesada. This is attributed by the Spanish papers to the fact that they are no longer able to sustain themselves in the Cinco Villas. It is more probable, however, that the movement is one of concentration to oppose certain operations of Valmaseda known to be on the eve of inauguration. It is understood that the new commander of the Eastern Department is to take command in person of a convoy to move from Bayamo, or some other point to Las Tunas, at the same time initiating other important military operations in accordance with his late bombastic proclamation, informing the insurgents, in effect, that they are about to be wiped out. To this end such forces as are ready and can be spared are hurried forward to him. The balance of the battalion, known as the Guias de Rodas, left here by railroad for Batabano last Sunday, and from Trinidad we learn that some portion of the cavalry which has been operating in the Vuelta Abajo had taken the steamer for Mansanillo to join Valmaseda. We may therefore expect news of interest shortly to relieve the long monotony with which we have been afflicted.

Card from the Cuban Envoy.

A few days ago an evening paper in New York published a detpatch to the effect that it has been discovered by an official at the State Department that the Cuban Constitution, published in May last, in the United States differs from the one promulgated in Cuba in July. The former is anti-slavery in its sentiments, while the latter contains clauses recognizing slavery and upholding it throughout the island, in case the insurrection is a success. In reply to this Senor Lemus has addressed the following card to the editor of a local paper in Washington.

LEGACION DE LA REPUBLICA DE CUBA EN LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS, WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 27, 1869—The prominence given in your paper this morning to a despatch from this city to the New York *Evening Post*, demands some notice from me. The truth of the matter is that only one constitution (that adopted in May last) exists in Cuba. I have in my possession complete copies of all the official acts of the republic of Cuba since its organization up to the first of this month, and I defy any one to find therein one single sentence which contemplates anything but absolute and unequivocal freedom to the slaves of the island. The republican leaders long before the adoption of the constitution emancipated their slaves, and wherever the army of the republic marches, freedom is proclaimed to all of every color

J. M. LEMUS.

A New Scheme by the Spanish Authorities.

HAVANA, Sept. 18.—The new arrangement, at the head of which stand Senors Zangroniz and Ajuria, contemplates the payment of $15 for each Cuban who does not wish to volunteer. Every man must now show his hand. Are you for the Cubans, or are you for the integrity Espanol? These are the questions that have to be met, and no avoidance is to be tolerated. The journals contain long lists of names, affixed by Cubans as well as Spaniards, which lend all seeming countenance to the action of the Government. Very many signatures appear of old and honored Cubans, who, according to this showing, desire to see Spanish sovereignty preserved intact. The Count of Pozos Dules, long the old recognized leader of the Cuban party, for years the editor of *El Siglo*, and whose sister is the widow of Narciso Lopez, figures in the number. Then one sees the name of Zaldo, of Jose Antonio Fesser, and of many other well-known Creoles. What does this mean? Do these people really desire to see the Spaniards succeed, or are they afraid of confiscation in case of a refusal to lend their signatures to the manifesto?

The policy of putting out this paper to secure names has been alluded to by your correspondent heretofore. The object is, of course, to manufacture public sentiment abroad. The thirty gunboats will ere long be finished. They are withheld from the use of the Spanish Government at present by the United States authorities, but a superhumen effort will soon be made to have them released. One of the leading powers of Europe will, the Spaniards say, offer to guarantee that the new boats building at New York will not be used in any event against Peru. Now, in addition to this, the Spaniards are determined to show, to their best ability, that the principal Cubans of the isle do not want the United States to recognize the insurgents as belligerents, or give them the slightest encouragement. It is believed that many, or most, of the Creoles' signatures have been procured through fear. At all events, the Spaniards now seem to have no idea of giving up the contest.

HUGO.

His Letter to the Peace Congress of Europe at Lausanne.

The honorary Presidency of the Peace Congress, which assembled at Lausanne on the 14th instant, having been conferred on Victor Hugo, he sent the following letter:—

Fellow-citizens of the United States of Europe:—Permit me to give you this name, for the European Federal Republic is founded in rights, and in the meantime is founded in fact. You exist; therefore she exists. You prove it by your union, which outlines unity. You are the commencement of the grand future. You confer on me the honorary Presidency of your Congress, and I am profoundly touched by that act. Your Congress is more than an assembly of intellects; it is a sort of compilation committee of the future table of the land. An *elite* exists only because there is a multitude. You are this *elite*. From the present you signify by law that war is wrong; that murder even glorious, bombastic, and royal, is infamy; that human blood is precious; that life is sacred. That a last war will be necessary, I am assuredly not of those who say otherwise. What will that war be? A war of conquest. What conquest is to be made? Liberty. The first want of man—his chief right; his first duty—is liberty. Civilization tends invincibly to unity of language, of money, of measures, and the fusion of nations in humanity, which is the supreme unity. Concord has a synonym—simplification of wealth and life have a synonym—circulation. The first of the servitudes is the frontier. Who says frontier says ligature. Cut the ligature, efface the frontier, remove the customs officer, remove the soldier, in other words be free; peace follows. Thenceforth there will be profound peace; peace made once for all; inviolable peace; the normal state of labor, of exchange, of supply and demand, of production and of consumption, of vast effort in common, of the attraction of the industries of the go and come of ideas of the human flux and reflux.

Who has an interest in frontiers? The kings divide to govern. A frontier indicates a sentry-box; a sentry-box implies a soldier. "No one can pass" is the pass-word of all privileges, prohibitions, judgments, and tyrannies. From this frontier—from this sentry-box—from this soldier, all human calamity proceeds. The king being the exception requires the soldier to defend him; the soldier, in his turn, must murder in order to live. Kings must have armies; armies have war. Otherwise their *raison d'etre* vanishes. A strange thing that man should consent to kill man without knowing why. The art of the despots is to divide the people and the army. One half oppresses the other. Wars have all kinds of pretexts, but they have never but one cause—the army. Do away with the army and you do away with war. But how suppress the army? By the suppression of despotisms. How all supports itself! Abolish the parasites in their different forms—civil lists, paid idlers, salaried clergy, pensioned magistrates, aristocratic sinecures, gratuities to public edifices, standing armies. Make this sweep and you endow Europe with $2,000,000,000 per annum. Here, by a stroke of the pen, is the problem of misery simplified. The thrones do not wish this simplification. They prefer forests of bayonets. The kings only understand one point—perpetuate war. It is believed that they are quarreling, but not entirely. They are assisting each other. The soldier must, I repeat, have his reason for existence. Perpetuate the army; perpetuate despotism: excellent ferocious logic. The kings exhaust their patient, the people, by bloodshed. There is a savage fraternity of swords, from which results the enslavement of man. Therefore, to proceed to your object, which I have called somewhere the reabsorption of the soldier in the citizen. The day when this repossession will take place—the day when the people will not have outside them the man of war, that inimical brother, they will again find themselves united, loving, doubled in power, and in soul, and Civilization will name herself Harmony and Labor, and peace will make itself as light does by the simple ascension of a star. The star is liberty! Raise, therefore, the cry: Deliverance, which contains the solution of all. Citizens and brothers, I send you my warmest thanks, and my cordial adhesion.

VICTOR HUGO.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

A Terrific Powder Explosion in Ohio—Frauds and Peculations by the Baltimore Magistrates—Earthquakes in the Sandwich Islands—The Yerger Conspiracy in the South.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Granting of Clearances.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—At the meeting of the Gold Board this morning the resolutions proposed yesterday were adopted, and a committee of five appointed to confer with the officers of the Bank of New York, relative to the terms on which that institution would do the clearances for Friday's business, and for some time to come. A gentleman said he had seen the officers, who were willing to undertake the settlement, provided dealers would pay gold in gold, and currency in currency. The bank would guarantee no favors would be shown any dealer that were not granted to all the rest. The committee will report at noon. The affairs of the Gold Exchange Bank, as to Friday's business, are yet unsettled, and the brokers express indignation at the unwarrantable interruption to business.

Little Change in the Aspect of Affairs—The Quotations.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28—12 M.—There is little if any change in the condition of affairs in Wall street this morning. The street quotations have declined slightly during the forenoon, being now about 31⅝ to 31½. Stocks are weak and lower. Holders are compelled to sell to raise money.

New York Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—Stocks unsettled. Money 7 per cent. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 120; do. 1864, do., 118⅜; do. 1865, do., 118¾; do. do., new, 117; do. 1867, 117⅛; do. 1868, do., 116¾; 10-40s, 108¼. Canton Company, 51½; Cumberland preferred, 20¼; New York Central, 176; Erie, 27¾; Reading, 92⅝; Hudson River, 155; Michigan Central, 121; Michigan Southern, 83; Illinois Central, 133; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 89; Chicago and Rock Island, 105¾; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 182⅝; Western Union Telegraph, 36.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—Cotton declining; sales of 250 bales at 28½c. Flour dull and declined 5@10c.; sales of 5500 barrels State at $5·85@6·65; Ohio at $6·15@6·65; Western at $5·75@6·85; and Southern at $6·35@10·50. Wheat dull and declined 1@2c.; sales of 13,000 bushels winter at red $1·44@1·48. Corn declining; sales of 38,000 bushels mixed Western at $1·04@1·05. Oats dull and lower; sales of 21,000 bushels Western at 60@63c. Beef quiet. Pork dull, and quotations are nominal at $31·25@31·40. Lard dull; steam, 18⅛@18½c. Whisky quiet at $1·18.

FROM THE WEST.

Terrific Powder Explosion.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

XENIA, Ohio, Sept. 28.—The coining and glaze works of the Miami Powder Company, containing a large amount of powder, exploded with terrific force yesterday afternoon, killing one man, named Thurston, and nearly destroying six or more other mills belonging to the company, and almost blowing down several dwellings also belonging to the company. The damage will reach about $80,000. The shock was felt quite severely in this city, five miles from the mills.

FROM THE SOUTH.

The Conspiracy to Release Yerger—Political Affairs.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

JACKSON, Miss., Sept. 28.—The conspirators from the 16th United States Infantry, who were in league to effect the escape of Colonel Yerger, are to be tried by a court martial. One of them, it is found, had a private box in the Jackson post office. Their rendezvous for secret meetings with citizens it is supposed was five miles from Iowa.

The Republican Convention assembles here to-morrow.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

The Grand Lodge I. O. O. F.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 27.—The Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows adjourned *sine die* to-day. Vice-President Colfax was present and was introduced to the members. Grand Sire Farnsworth was presented with a diamond ring, set in gold from the filings of the last spike. Grand Secretary Ridgely was presented with a cane by the California brethren.

Indian Outrages.

Arizona advices to the 11th of September have been received. A band of one hundred Indians had attacked some teams hauling ore from the vulture mine, killing two Mexicans, wounding two, and capturing sixty mules.

Paying them Off.

Captain Somerby, of the 8th Cavalry, while out on a scouting expedition, killed twelve Indians.

Vengeance.

Zerum, a friendly Indian chief of one of the principal tribes, was attacked by a drunken white man, and seriously injured, and has sworn vengeance against the whites. He summoned his tribe to arms, and has committed several depredations already.

The "Red Stockings" Again.

A return game was played between the Eagle and Red Stocking Clubs to-day. The score stood—Red Stockings, 58; Eagles, 4.

The San Francisco Markets.

Flour in fair demand at $4·37½@5·62½ for shipping; extra, $4·75@5. Wheat quiet at $1@1·55 as extremes. Legal-tenders nominal at 75.

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Arrival of the Idaho at San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 27.—The steamer Idaho, from Honolulu, has arrived with advices to the 15th instant.

Trade Good.

Trade was good and there was a steady demand for choice staple goods. The reports from the plantations were generally favorable, and the average yield was fully up to expectations.

Earthquake Shocks.

Several severe shocks of earthquake were felt at Hawaii in August, and the belief was general that there would be still harder shocks in September.

Mutiny of Coolies.

The ship Callao, from China with 650 coolies on board, put into Honolulu. Soon after leaving port the coolies mutinied and an attempt was made to take the vessel. The leader was killed and a number wounded.

Wreck of a British Ship.

The British ship Mattie Banks was totally wrecked off Baker's Island on the 12th of May, and the wreck was sold for $100.

Bad for the Count.

The French gunboat La Mothe Piguet touched at Honolulu, *en route* for Tahiti, for the purpose of arresting Count Rondiere, the French commandant there.

FROM THE PLAINS.

Politics in Omaha—Anna Dickinson's Travels.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

OMAHA, Sept. 28.—The Democratic County Convention met yesterday. The proceedings were harmonious. The ticket nominated is a strong one. The workingmen will nominate a ticket this week, selecting men from the nominees of both parties.

Anna Dickinson returned from California on Saturday, and delivered a lecture in the Academy of Music on Sunday night to a full house. She left for Chicago last evening.

Fairs and Railroads.

The State Fair opens at Nebraska City to-day. Work on the Missouri river bridge here will be resumed in a few days. The weather is cold and clear.

FROM BALTIMORE.

The Judges, Magistrates, and other Officers Charged with Peculations and Gross Frauds—The City Hall Commissioners.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 28.—Serious charges have been presented to our City Council against all the Court Judges, etc., together with other officers, including magistrates, of frauds, terrible extravagance, peculations, malfeasance in office, squandering public money, betraying confidence, etc., and asking a speeding investigation. Sheriff Davis is also included in the above charges.

It is now believed that the City Council will pass resolutions asking the new City Hall Building Committee to resign, but they will refuse to do so.

A heavy frost occurred in the country last night.

The Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 28.—Cotton dull and nominally 28@28½c. Flour dull and prices favor buyers; Howard street superfine, $6@6·25; do. extra, $6·25@7·25; do. family, $7·50@8·50; City Mills superfine, $6@6·50; do. extra, $6·25@7·50; do. family, $8@10·25; Western superfine, $6@6·25; do. extra, $6·25@6·75; do. family, $7@7·75. Wheat dull and heavy; choice red, $1·50@1·55; fair to good, $1·40@1·46. Corn dull; white, $1·27@1·30; yellow, $1·18@1·22. Oats dull at 55@61c. Rye, $1·10@1·20. Mess Pork firm at $33@33·50. Bacon active rib sides, 20@20½c.; clear do., 20¾@21c.; shoulders, 17@17¼c.; hams, 24@25c. Lard quiet at 19½@20c. Whisky in fair demand at $1·19@1·20.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Obtaining Money Under False Pretenses.

PORTLAND, Sept. 28.—William C. Robinson, well known in Boston and New York, who has been on trial in the Superior Court for obtaining money under false pretenses from a number of our citizens, was to-day declared guilty. He was then placed on trial for bigamy and pleaded guilty.

Released on Bail.

Murphy, who was found guilty of manslaughter last week, was to-day released from custody in five thousand dollars bail.

FROM EUROPE.

This Morning's Quotations.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Sept. 28—11 A. M.—Consols for money, 92⅞; and for account, 93. American securities firm. U. S. 5-20s of 1862, 84⅛; of 1865, old, 84; of 1867, 83; 10-40s, 76. Erie Railroad flat at 23.

LONDON, Sept. 28—11·15 A. M.—Illinois Central, 94½; Great Western, 27⅛.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 28—11·15 A. M.—Cotton steady. Middling Uplands, 12½@12¾d.; middling Orleans, 12½@12¾d. The sales to-day are estimated at 8000 bales.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Sept. 28—1 P. M.—Consols for money, 92⅞; and for account, 92⅞@93. American securities easier; 5-20s of 1862, 84⅛; of 1865, old, 83½; and of 1876, 82⅛. Erie, 23⅛.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—The weather to-day is wet.

LONDON, Sept. 28—1·15 P. M.—Stocks quiet.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 28—1·15 P. M.—Receipts of wheat for the past three days, 27,500 quarters, of which 22,500 were American. Red Western wheat, 9s. 4d. Peas, 44s. 6d. Lard, 74s. 6d.

PARIS, Sept. 28—3 P. M.—The Bourse is firm. Rentes, 71f. 15c.

HAVRE, Sept. 28.—Cotton opens quiet and steady for both on the spot and afloat.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 28—2·30 P. M.—Advices from Manchester report the market for yarns and fabrics dull.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 28—2·30 P. M.—Cotton—the sales to-day will reach 10,000 bales.

THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

The following extracts show the state of the New York money market yesterday:—

From the Herald.

"There were no dealings in gold to-day, and the end of the difficulty in Wall street is not yet. The deadlock between the Gold Room and the Gold Exchange Bank continues, and each attempt to unravel the confusion only reveals the intricacy of the situation. In another column we give at length the routine of the proceedings of the brokers to-day in the effort to bring order out of chaos. The met with little success, and nightfall again closed upon the busy scene of figuring accounts and endeavoring to straighten out the sinuosities of the recent enormous transactions in the precious metal. Little did the clique who essayed their now famous 'corner' dream of the commotion which they were going to create. Over the counters of the bullion dealers the price of gold ranged from 131 to 135, but the voice of the Gold Room was silent and proclaimed not those small fractions which were wont to define the exact value of the metal. To add to the confusion of the situation, the Gold Bank has been enjoined, on the complaint of a number of persons anxious to prevent the use of their checks by parties who are numbered among those who cannot survive the statement which must eventually come out. These frantic efforts to save something from the wreck in the Gold Room still further complicate the labors of the officials at the Clearing House. It is only proper to say, however, that some progress was made towards liquidation of the claims against the bank, and many creditors were giving a large percentage on account. Even without the failures of many to make good their differences the work of the clearances would be labor enough; but when such labor is surrounded by the difficulties arising out of defaulting debtors to the bank and of the legal injunctions connected with many claims, the task is a herculean one. The worst feature of the deadlock is the injury which is wrought by it in general business. The exporting merchants, who usually have their hands full at this season, can do little or nothing, for they need something like a definite quotation for gold upon which to base the values of their commodities. It is, in fact, a situation of affairs which requires the serious attention of everybody, and it will be well if the damage extends not beyond Wall street. A rise or fall in stocks seldom affects other markets very materially. A decline in stocks, particularly after a period of inflation, might stimulate more legitimate transactions by diverting money to them. The injury of a panic arises from the detention of funds which would otherwise be loaned more freely. The great credit system so essential to many branches of business is paralyzed. To-day prime mercantile paper was hardly discountable at anything like rates which an honest merchant could afford to pay. The gold gamblers have involved every one with them in the derangement of values. The clearing of the wreck in the gold market is the only solution to the present unhappy state of affairs. The brokers manifest a disposition to disentangle the situation, and by a proper effort can do so. The relief which will then come was foreshadowed in the easier feeling in money this afternoon, when the Clearing House made part payments, the rate on call descending from the extravagant figures of last week to seven gold and currency. Everybody concerned has an important duty before him. The danger of disaster should by every means be avoided. A step in time may avert a panic. The situation is a critical one, but prudence and energy can deprive it of further danger. The damage done so far may be circumscribed by its present extent just as a conflagration may be arrested by confining the fire to one spot. The banks are not within the fatal circle. The Bank Examiner has fortunately been in the city during these hazardous times, and kept a watchful eye upon their condition. It is a gratifying circumstance that the only bank which gave signs of distress last Saturday was a creditor for half a million of dollars at the Clearing House this morning. Stocks have fallen a large percentage, it is true, and there is a very gloomy feeling among stockholders of weak capital, but panics have visited the stock market over and over again without extending their malign influence to the business world. Wall street values are but fictitious and speculative. They should not control other circles.

"Some attempt was made to give consistency to the foreign exchanges, but in the absence of a definite price for gold the market was stagnant at the following quotations:—Sterling, sixty days, commercial, 107@108; good to prime bankers', 108@108½; short sight, 108¾@109; Paris, sixty days, 5·27½@5·20; short sight, 5·20@5·17½; Antwerp, 5·27½@5·20; Switzerland, 5·27½@5·20; Hamburg, 34¾@35½; Amsterdam, 39¾@40½; Frankfort, 39¾@40½; Bremen, 77½@78¼; Prussian thalers, 70@70¾.

"The stringency in money led to a direct decline in Government bonds, but the freer offerings of the funds after three o'clock induced a better feeling. In the period of greatest decline 67's went off to 117⅛. The closing prices were as follows:—United States currency sixes, 106½@107; do. sixes, 1881, registered, 119½@120; do. do. coupon, 119½@120; do. five-twenties, registered, May and November, 119½@120; do. do. coupon, 1862, do., 121@122; do. do., coupon, 1864, do., 119½@120½; do. do., coupon, 1865, 119½@120½; do. do., registered, January and July, 118¼@118½; do. do., coupon, 1865, do., 118¼@118⅜; do. do. coupon, 1867, do., 118½@118⅝; do. do., coupon, 1868, do. 118¼@118½; do. ten-forties, registered, 108½@109; do. do., coupon, 108½@109."

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Tuesday, Sept. 28, 1869.

The bank exhibit for the past week is decidedly a favorable one, showing an increase of $427,030 in loans; in legal tenders of $100,291; and in deposits of $66,884. There has been a falling off in the amount of specie of $35,797, which, considering the excitement of the past week, is an insignificant item. The large increase in loans, compared with that of deposits, indicates a disposition to expand to the utmost of their ability.

The announcement of the new programme of the Treasury Department for the ensuing month will meet with universal approbation. According to this, the Secretary will purchase $2,000,000 in bonds each Wednesday, and sell $1,000,000 in gold each Tuesday and Friday, in addition to the usual gold and bond transactions on account of the sinking fund. The sales of gold for the month will thus be $13,000,000, and the bond purchases $12,000,000. This liberal arrangement cannot fail to affect the market favorably.

The loan market is very active to-day, and rates for all kinds of loans show increased firmness, but there is no noticeable change.

There is no regular gold market to-day, the New York Gold Room continuing closed. Sales on Third street were made this morning at 133.

United States loans are rather irratic, and, with the exception of 1881s, which have advanced, show a decided falling off. 1881s are quoted at 120; 1865s at 118⅜, and 1868s at 116⅜ at Whelen Bros'.

The Stock market was very active in railroads, but everything else was dull. In State and City loans there were no sales to report. Reading Railroad was extremely active, and sold largely at 46⅜@46⅝, with 47½c. bid b. o.; Pennsylvania Railroad was only moderately active, selling at 55¾@56c.; Lehigh Valley Railroad sold at 56½.

In Canal shares there was little doing, and prices were rather lower. Lehigh Navigation went off at 36. The usual miscellaneous stocks were entirely neglected at the board.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$1000	Phil & E 6s..	90½	300 sh	Read R..s30.	46½
$500	Leh gold l....	98	200	do......s30.	46½
85 sh	Penna R..ls.	56	200	do.....b20.	47
25	do......b3.	55¾	300	do.....b30.	47
200	do.... ls.c.	55½	400	do ..ls.b20.	47
60 sh	Leh Val R.ls.	56½	300	do.......ls.	46½
10	do.......c.	56½	100	do.....s30.	46½
3	do.........	56½	100	do..........	46½
3	do.........	56½	200	do....2d&i.	46½
5 sh	Minehill R...	52½	700	do...ls.s30.	46½
100 sh	Leh Nav St..c	36	50	do......trf.	46½
20	do..........	36	100	do.......c.	46½
100 sh	N Y & Mid..	4¾	100	do..........	46½
100 sh	Reading.....	46⅝	400	do..........	46·44
100	do.........	46·56	300	do ......ls.	46½
100	do. ..b5&i.	46⅝	100	do...s5&i..	46½
200	do......ls.	46½	100	do .... ..c.	46½

JAY COOKE & CO. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 119@120; 5-20s of 1862, 120@120½; do., 1864, 118½@119½; do., 1865, 118½@119½; do., July, 1865, 117@117½; do. do., 1867, 117½@117½; do., 1868, 116¾@117½; 10-40s, 108½@108½; 6s, 106@106½; Gold—no quotation.

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, 40 No. S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 119@120; do. 1862, 120@120½; do. 1864, 118½@119½; do. 1865, 118½@119½; do. 1865, new, 117@117½; do. 1867, do. 117⅛@117⅜; do. 1868, do., 116¾@117; 10-40s, 108½@108½; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 106@106¼; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19¼; Gold, 130@132; Silver, 125@127.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, Sept. 28.—There was a contract for 5000 bushels Flaxseed, to arrive, on secret terms. The offerings of new Cloverseed continue small, and it sells from $7·50 to $8, the latter figure for strictly choice lots. Timothy ranged from $4·25 to $4·85, the latter figure for small lots from second hands.

There is no further movement in Quercitron Bark, and we continue to quote No. 1 at $38 per ton.

There is no improvement to record in the Flour Market, and only 500 barrels changed hands, including superfine at $5·25@5·75; extra at $6; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, extra family, at $6·75@7·75 for low grade and choice; Pennsylvania do. do. at $6·25@7·75; Indiana and Ohio do. do. at $7@7·75; and fancy lots at $8@9·25. Rye Flour and Corn Meal are very quiet, with small sales of the former at $6·25.

The Wheat Market is inactive, and the only sales reported are 2000 bushels Western red at $1·48 per bushel. Rye is steady at $1·12. Corn is less active. Small sales of yellow at $1·16@1·18, and 1500 bushels Western mixed on secret terms. Oats are not so lively. Sales of Western and Pennsylvania at 64@65c.

Whisky is dull and lower, with sales of iron-bound Western at $1·21@1·22.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(*By Telegraph.*)

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—arrived, steamship Westphalia, from Southampton.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 27.—The ships Revas, Golden Horn, War Hawk, and Haze touched at Honolulu, the former is for the guano islands, and the latter for Hong Kong.

The ship Lerenzo returned from Baker's Island in distress to Honolulu.

Arrived at Honolulu—Barque R. C. Wylie, from Bremen; ship Zouave, from Newcastle en route for San Francisco; whaler Monticello, with 120 bbls. oil; whaler W. H. Allen, with 200 bbls. oil.

Cleared at San Francisco—Ship Bombay, for Cork, with 5000 bbls. flour and 2000 sacks wheat; barques Chateaubriand, for Falmouth, with 13,000 sacks of wheat; and Kolga, for Iquique, with 10,000 sacks of barley. Sailed, ships Akbar, for New York, and Parsee, for Hong Kong.

LEWES, Del., Sept. 27.—Passed out—Schr Minnie Repplier; barques Maggie Hammond, E. A. Kennedy, Elgin, Bertha Temple, Presidentia Hamerture, Orichita: brigs Ellen M. Tucker and Bachelor. Off shore, bound in, barque S. Sheppard, from Cuba. Nearly all the vessels at the Breakwater have gone to sea. Two steamers passed up, one towing the other, names unknown.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA........SEPTEMBER 28.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.........48 | 11 A. M.........60 | 2 P. M..........62

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Fanita, Brooks, New York, John F. Ohl.
Steamer Beverly, Pierce, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Br. brig Cuban, Holmes, London, C. C. Van Horn.
Brig Mechanic, Dyer, Bath, George S. Repplier.
Schr Lizzie Carr, Gilchrist, Boston, do.
Tug Thomas Jefferson, Allen, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Norman, Boggs, 48 hours from Boston, with mdse. and passengers to Henry Winsor & Co. Off South Shoal, saw one large ship-rigged and one brig-rigged steamship bound E.; yesterday, saw all the fleet before reported at the Breakwater, going to sea.

Steamship Whirlwind, Sherman, 36 hours from Providence, with mdse. to D. S. Stetson & Co.

Steamer Decatur, Webb, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.

Steamer Anthracite, Green, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer Frank, Pierce, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer Bristol, Wallace, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Br. barque Queen Victoria, Linders, 32 days from Liverpool, with mdse. to L. Westergaard & Co.

Barque Jane Adeline, Hutchinson, 14 days from Cardenas, with sugar and molasses to E. A. Souder & Co.

Schr Ida L., Bearse, 6 days from Boston, with bar iron to Naylor & Co.

Schr Addie Ryerson, Houghton, 5 days from Salem, with plaster to Warren & Gregg.

Schr Jas. M. Flanagan, Shaw, 10 days from Gardiner, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Schr Annie Tibbetts, Nash, 6 days from Gardiner, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Schr A. M. Aldridge, Fisher, 5 days from Boston, in ballast to Knight & Sons.

Schr C. P. Stickney, Mathis, from Boston.

Schr L. & M. Reed, Steelman, from Boston.

Schr Almira Wooley, King, from Boston.

Schr Problem, Marshall, from Norfolk.

Tug Hudson, Nicholson, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Commodore, Wilson, from Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Schr Mary E. Long, Hardy, sailed from Savannah 21st inst. for St. Mary's, Ga., to load for Philadelphia.

Schrs L. W. Birdsall, Tribble, and James M. Bayles, Arnold, hence, at Providence 25th inst.

Schr Josephine, Phinney, hence, at New London 24th instant.

Schr Hannie Westbrook, Littlejohn, at New York 26th inst. from Portland.

Schrs War Eagle, for Fall River; M. A. Cranmer, for Providence; Wm. H. Thorne and Reading RR. No. 46, for New Haven, all from Philadelphia, passed Hell Gate 26th instant.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

THE BROKEN-DOWN GOLD SPECULATION.

From the N. Y. World.

The friends of Secretary Boutwell must not be permitted to mislead the country into believing that the blame of the late gigantic gold-gambling operation belongs wholly to the speculators who were its immediate authors, and that he and the party whose financial policy he administers are not responsible for it. The Republicans cannot thus make a scape-goat of the gold gamblers. If the cashier of a bank should go home at night without locking the safe, and the porter should leave the street door open and sink into the stupefaction of a drunken sleep, the bank would be robbed, of course; but the fact that there are burglars always ready to take advantage of such a chance would not be accepted by the bank directors as an extenuation of the guilt of their servants. If these unfaithful servants should inveigh against the wickedness of the robbers, they would be met with derisive indignation. It is *because* society is infested with burglars that safes, and locks, and strict vigilance are needed; and it is because every commercial community abounds with bold, sanguine speculators that the Government should not place its own credit and the business of the country in their power. If the financial system of the Republican party were not fundamentally wrong and rotten, a band of speculators could not thus strike the legitimate business of the country with sudden paralysis and stagnation, and send distraction and panic through all the walks of commerce.

A bad system may be administered with varying degrees of skill. The power of the speculators has never been so great nor their operations so unsettling and mischievous as under Mr. Boutwell. None of his Republican predecessors have had so few obstacles to contend against as he has. During the war the price of gold was subject to perpetual fluctuations by the result of battles and rumors of foreign intervention; but at no time during the war were there any such scenes in Wall street as were witnessed last Friday. During the four years after the close of the war, the Secretary of the Treasury had a vast, unwieldy, enormous mass of floating debt to fund; but during those four years commerce and the public credit never reeled and staggered as they did in consequence of the recent operations. Mr. Boutwell has no difficulties to contend with, except such as inhere in the false system which was the same under his predecessors as under him. He found the Treasury full to overflowing, and has had a redundant revenue during the whole time he has been in office. It has been a period of peace; he has had the advantage of showing a monthly reduction of the public debt; he has been subject to no strain from any quarter, either by events or the pressure of deferred obligations; he has had a hundred millions of gold in the Treasury, and has been in a position to dictate and control (if he had known how to use his power); and he has been exempt from any other constraint than that which skill exerts over imbecility. But with all his vast resources, and all the strength and the advantages of his position, he has been outwitted and overruled, and the fluctuations in gold have been more sudden and violent, and the convulsions in business more ruinous, than at any time during the war, or during the settlement and liquidation of the enormous outstanding accounts which the war bequeathed to the following administration. It is for the interest of trade that the currency should have some steadiness of value; but under Mr. Boutwell it has undergone the most jerking fluctuations without any disturbing causes either in the amount of the circulation, the state of the foreign exchanges, the movements of trade, or the turn of politics. The system which puts such dangerous power in the hands of speculators is of course bad; but Mr. Boutwell's predecessors had to administer the same system under disadvantages from which he is free, and yet unsettling speculation never ran so wild as it does when he is sailing in perfectly smooth water.

If Mr. Boutwell were a competent officer, the credit of the Government should have steadily improved under his administration, and the improvement have been manifested in a steady and gradual decline in the price of gold. The resolution passed by Congress, at its last session, declaring the debt payable in coin, was favorable to his aims, as it removed one of the chief causes alleged by the Republicans for the low state of the public credit. The constant laudations bestowed by the Republican press, from month to month, on his success in diminishing the public debt, were propitious. The great and increasing amount of gold in the Treasury gave an imposing appearance of strength. And yet the price of gold, which was only 131 at the time of his accession to office, was carried up to 162 after seven months of his boasted reductions of the public debt. Without any special activity of the speculators, gold ranged constantly higher than he found it; and when they put forth their strength to create a "corner," the price went up like an unballasted balloon. With all his advantages and all his abounding resources, the public credit, under his management, has constantly deteriorated.

Nothing could have been more maladroit and clumsy than his course during the recent excitement. If he had been going to interfere, his interference should have been earlier, and have saved the business of the country from disaster. The avowed object was to bring down the price of gold, and keep it at a reasonable figure. But if it was allowable for him to use the resources of the Treasury to lower the price, it was equally allowable for him to adopt the same means to prevent its rise. By interfering on Wednesday, he could have prevented the extreme and violent fluctuations which inflicted so much mischief. By doing nothing till Friday afternoon, and then giving sudden notice of his new-born intention, he added to the violence of the fluctuations. If he had stood aloof, and allowed gold to be run up with a view to take advantage of the high price as a seller, his motives would have been at least intelligible. If he had sold the Government gold at prices ranging from 150 to 160 when those prices were ruling, that might be assigned as a reason why he permitted the gigantic speculation to proceed without check. But instead of profiting by the state of the market and selling gold when it was highest, he first brought down the price to a lower point than it had reached in a long while, and then he made a large sale. His object was not to get the best price for the Government gold, but simply to regulate the market; but if it is his business to regulate the market, he ought to have begun earlier and have prevented the disasters to which he applied a too tardy remedy. In this busy season of the fall trade, when merchants have millions of dollars' worth of goods in the warehouses which they are daily withdrawing to supply their customers, a sudden rise in the price of gold, attended by fears that it will go higher, compels them to buy in advance for future use in the payment of duties. Mr. Boutwell was an unmoved spectator while they were paying 160 for gold which they may not have occasion to use in two or three weeks; and as soon as they had got this heavy load on their hands he immediately breaks down the market, and causes gold to be sold for 132. He cannot expect to be popular with the mercantile public after causing them this needless, vexatious loss. If he had persisted in his non-interference their rivals would have had to pay duties at the same rate with themselves, and they could have made up their loss from their customers. As it is, they feel that they have been shamefully swindled in consequence of the Secretary of the Treasury not knowing his own mind, and changing it with a suddenness which baffled calculation. By standing aloof until after the speculation culminated, he compelled those who had duties to pay within the ensuing three weeks to buy gold at extravagant prices; and by interfering then he enabled rival importers to monopolize all the profits. The effect of Mr. Boutwell's management is, that some merchants have to pay thirty per cent. higher duties than others. He cannot shift the blame from his own shoulders by laying it to the speculators; for he permitted the speculation to go on, stubbornly refusing to give any intimation that he would check it, when nothing was easier than for him to have nipped it in the bud.

SENATOR SUMNER AND CUBA.

From the N. Y. Times.

Mr. Senator Sumner thinks the Cubans are in no sense entitled to be treated as belligerents, and that in reference to Spain "the true rule for us is non-intervention, except in the way of good offices." We are not prepared to contest the soundness of this conclusion, which, like every deliberate expression of that statesman, is entitled to great respect. Assuming his view to be correct, it would have been a source of great satisfaction to the many thousands who perused his speech if he had helped them over some of the difficulties which beset the path of nonintervention which he indicates.

It is true that Cuba has no government nor territory occupied by her armies. And yet it is not disputed that the entire creole population is more unanimous in its hostility to the Madrid Government than the population of the United States is at this moment in their loyalty to the Government at Washington.

Again, Cuba has precisely the same grounds for revolting against Spain that some of the other American colonies, Massachusetts Bay being one of them, had for revolting against England — taxation without representation. Now does Mr. Sumner think France transgressed the line of duty in acknowledging the independence of the American colonies at a time when they were far less unanimous for emancipation from the European thrall than the people of Cuba are now? Again, the Cubans have had reason to expect before this either their independence or representation in the Government. In resenting its refusal to them, they but follow in the line traced out for them by the leading statesmen of Spain. In a memoir written by General Jose de la Concha, on the political condition and Government of the Island of Cuba, in 1851, he wrote:—

"If the Government did not count upon strong conservative elements among the population; if it were bound to consider the latter entirely hostile and ready to revolt at the first favorable moment, far would it be from me to recommend the least effort to uphold Spanish rule there. On the contrary, I would only raise my voice to advise the Government to give its attention at once to procure some settlement which, saving the national honor, would avoid the immense sacrifices and the sad consequences of a state of things wherein the support of the Spanish flag would depend exclusively on the material force of arms."

No one pretends that the state of things has not arrived when the recommendation General Concha promised should be made; and it is notorious that offers of mediation have been made by the United States to Spain by which a settlement of her difficulties with the colonies could have been effected with a due regard for the national honor. To these offers Spain says:—"Let the Cubans lay down their arms, and then we will discuss your proposals for a settlement, not before."

Such are Spain's notions of the requirements of national honor.

But there is higher authority for the hopes which Cuba has been encouraged to entertain, and which she is now trying to realize by arms.

The present Regent, Serrano, only two short years ago, in a report to his Government about Cuba, of which he was Governor-General, wrote as follows:—

"It seems to me that I understand well the actual tendencies of the Cubans; I endeavored to gain their friendship and to listen with impartiality to their complaints and aspirations. I cannot but say to the Government of her Majesty, influenced by the loyalty of my character and the most sincere conviction that the grievances of the Cubans are just, that their aspirations are lawful, that there is no reason why, Spaniards like ourselves, they should not have a free press, nor a proper representation in Goveramentt, and all those constitutional guarantees to which the Spaniards of the Peninsula have a right; that there is no reason why a military and absolute government, from the highest to the lowest grades in the scale, should be the only *regime* for the Antilles; and that the moment has now precisely arrived, let not the Government forget it, to take advantage of the internal and external circumstances which favor political reform, urgently demanded by the Spaniards of the Antilles, and which it is just and prudent to grant without delay."

Further on in the same document the Regent says:—

"In the present state of civilization, we cannot conceive any country resigning itself to be governed by an absolute power, and still less can we conceive that any province should resign itself to be arbitrarily and absolutely governed by the representation of her sister provinces, for here there is not only the want of guarantees and securities that exist under an absolute *regime*, but the humiliation of being placed under people of the same country."

The man who only two years ago wrote this brief but pregnant statement of all-sufficient reasons for the Cubans declaring themselves free and independent, is the present chief magistrate of Spain.

Now, assuming what the highest political authority in Spain concedes, that the Cubans had a right to revolt; that they are practically unanimous; and that Spain has not of herself the requisite force to reduce them to submission, the question which it would have been highly satisfactory to us and the public to have had treated by Mr. Sumner, if he felt at liberty to treat this subject at all is, what is our duty as Americans? What is the duty of the Government at Washington in view of the various considerations we have presented? Shall they say to the Cubans, "We are sorry for you, but these gunboats are sold at a good price, and we can't interfere with the business of our ship-builders. Your cause is just, but you are too weak to hold out against Spain. You had better give up the contest and make the best terms you can with your oppressors. True, a foreign State helped us to our independence, but we have a claim for a few millions from England that some people pretend will be compromised if we treat you as a neutral power."

Or, taking counsel of our neighborly sympathies, shall we say to Spain: "The Cubans are denied the rights which belong to all men, of being represented in the Government which taxes their property; they are practically unanimous in resisting this oppression; they have shown sufficient force as belligerents to drive you to our ports for vessels and arms with which to crush them; they form no integral part of the main body of your Empire, but are separated from it by a thousand leagues of ocean; we will help you by our mediation to effect an honorable arrangement with them, but you cannot have belligerent privileges in our ports which are not equally enjoyed by your disaffected colonists."

These are the issues upon which the public would have been glad to hear Senator Sumner; they are the issues upon which the Government at Washington will be glad to have light. They are practical issues, about which there is a great deal of deep and anxious feeling, of conscientious doubt in this country. In their final decision we shall mark an important epoch in the history of the republic.

DOWN WITH THE GOLD GAMBLERS!

From the N. Y. Sun.

There are laws for the suppression of common gambling houses, which the police and the courts occasionally enforce. If the civil authorities have the power to shut up the places where faro and roulette lure men to ruin, why should not the same principle apply to the Gold Room, where not alone the fortunes of the participants are staked, but where the peace and prosperity of the commonwealth are daily imperilled? In the gambling "hell," as the place where games of hazard are played is very justly termed, the welfare of individuals only is jeoparded. The risk is well defined. There are certain chances in favor of the "Bank," and the player stakes his own or somebody else's money with his eyes open. No "respectable" gambling-house keeper nowadays resorts to marked cards or loaded dice, but, content with the percentage in his favor, "plays on the square," and, if he loses, pays his money with the same seeming indifference with which he would rake in his gains.

Ordinary gambling may lead John Jones, clerk, to rob his employer, or beggar his family, and blast his own reputation, and there is the end of it; yet the law denounces the practice as immoral and criminal, and society makes war upon the common gamester, and consigns him to the common jail. But when brokers, bankers, and capitalists, men occupying leading positions in the business community, engage in colossal gambling operations, by which monetary values may be so depreciated as to bring thousands to ruin; when the national securities may fall in price so seriously as to obstruct the whole course of Government; when the bread of the poor man may be enhanced in cost, and the value of his labor be lowered; when all the necessaries of life are appreciated, all the essential elements that make up a well-ordered state of society are disorganized and overturned, and there is no assured stability anywhere, are we to be told that there is no remedy to reach the case? Gambling conducted on so gigantic a scale becomes legitimate and respectable, forsooth, no matter how disastrous its consequences to the community at large!

Out upon such canting stuff! The men who conspire to "corner" gold are no more respectable than the men who play across the green table. The latter, if they be not utterly destitute of the "honor" that is said to obtain even "among thieves," scorn to take more than the chances of the game, while the former resort to deliberate fraud. Knowing that they hold the game in their own hands, that nowhere but of them can the commodity they buy of their dupes be obtained, they go on inveigling men into their toils, and, having secured an artificial scarcity of the article they sell, put up the prices to any fabulous figures their want of conscience may dictate. This, if it is not gambling, as its votaries assert, is certainly downright swindling. By superior cunning and the power of combination, they get their victims into a "corner," and then offer them the alternative of being robbed or ruined.

We have no sympathy with the bulls or bears. They are alike indifferent to us, as individuals, whether they lost or won in the late encounter; and were the consequences of these transactions visited solely upon them, their practices might perhaps be tolerated. But their machinations are productive of such wide-spread disaster to innocent parties all over the country, that they assume the magnitude of a public evil which demands suppression. It is a conspiracy against trade and commerce in which they are engaged, and our statutes provide for the punishment of such a conspiracy. The law of conspiracy has been repeatedly invoked against laboring men seeking to uphold the price of their labor; why should it not be applied to these conspirators upon a grander scale?

GEARY'S VALOR.

From the N. Y. World.

Here is another fact to supplement Geary's record in the Mexican war.

The *World* has heretofore published the opinion his regiment and the community from which it was recruited entertained of his character and conduct. Now we have something to show how just that opinion was. During the battle of Contreras, fought August 19, 1847, General Scott sent an order to General Quitman for a detachment of two regiments to support the troops engaged. General Quitman's aide intended to select Barnett's New York regiment and Geary's Pennsylvania. But no field officer of the latter could be found with the regiment, and so the aide was compelled to substitute the Palmetto regiment, although its Colonel (Butler) was ill at the time. This Colonel was killed next day, as the discreet Geary probably would have been had he not been out of the way when the order came to his regiment. The story that Geary was undiscoverable at this critical moment got home to Pennsylvania, and elicited a bitter attack upon that hero from a Pennsylvania paper. This paper came to Geary's notice when our army was in occupation of the city of Mexico and after General Quitman had returned to Washington, though the aide in question was still at headquarters. Thereupon, Colonel Geary and his lieutenant-colonel, who was equally implicated, sought out this *aide*, set forth the slanderous report which was current in Pennsylvania against them, and asked him, a second-lieutenant fresh from West Point, to give them, two field-officers, a certificate of courage! This the aide promptly and decidedly declined to do, on the ground of the glaring impropriety of an officer of his rank certifying the character of officers of theirs, and pointed out to them that the exhibition of such a testimonial as they asked for would bring more discredit upon them than even their allowing the charge of cowardice to go unanswered. Moreover, he informed them that he would not contradict the article, for that the statements of fact in it, as to their invisibility when wanted, were perfectly correct, though the inferences of cowardice drawn from that fact might be unwarranted.

That aide and second lieutenant of the war of 1847 was a division commander in the war of 1861, and served as such from the first Bull Run to Appomattox Court House. The facts here stated come directly from him, and we are empowered to say that his name is quite at the service of General Geary if General Geary chooses to apply at this office for it.

Of such stuff are radical military heroes made.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ REPUBLICAN MASS MEETINGS.—THE UNION REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE have made arrangements for MASS MEETINGS as follows, viz:—

TUESDAY, September 28.

West Chester—Hon. O. Delano, Hon. John Allison.
Middleburg, Snyder county—Governor J. W. Geary, E. H. Rauch, Esq.
Bedford—Thomas J. Bigham, Esq.
Tionesta, Forest county—Hon. G. W. Scofield.
Washington—General Harry White.
Coudersport, Potter county—Hon. John Scott.
Pittsburg—Hon. William D. Kelley.
Coatesville—General John M. Thayer, Reese Davis, Esq.
Indiana—Hon. A. Wilson Henszey, General Joshua T. Owen.

WEDNESDAY, September 29.

Reading—Hon. Henry Wilson, United States Senator from Massachusetts.
Chester, Delaware county—Hon. O. Delano, Hon. John Allison.
Smethport, McKean county—Hon. John Scott.
Clearfield—Governor J. W. Geary.
Columbia—General John M. Thayer, United States Senator; Reese Davis, Esq.

THURSDAY, September 30.

Norristown (Evening)—Gov. J. W. Geary, Hon. O. Delano, Hon. John Allison, Benjamin Haywood, Esq., J. M. Vanderslice, Esq.
North Wales, Montgomery county—Governor John W. Geary, Hon. O. Delano, Hon. John Allison, Benjamin Haywood, Esq., J. M. Vanderslice, Esq.
Haverford, Delaware county—Hon. A. Wilson Henszey.
Harrisburg—General John M. Thayer, U. S. Senator; Reese Davis, Esq.
White Horse, Chester county—Hon. Thomas J. Bigham.
Allentown—Hon. William Williams.
Wallace, Chester county—Hon. W. Townsend.

FRIDAY, October 1.

New Holland—Governor John W. Geary.
Allentown—General John M. Thayer, U. S. Senator; Reese Davis, Esq.
Altoona—Hon. John Allison.

SATURDAY, October 2.

Berrysburg, Dauphin county—Governor John W. Geary.
Germantown, Philadelphia—General John M. Thayer, U. S. Senator; Reese Davis, Esq.
Beaver Falls—Hon. John Allison.
Upland, Delaware county—Hon. W. Townsend.

MONDAY, October 4.

Pittsburg—Hon. John Scott, Hon. G. A. Grow, H. Bucher Swope, Esq.
Parker's Landing, Venango county—Governor John W. Geary.
Manch Chunk—Hon. A. Wilson Henszey, General John M. Thayer.
Northumberland—Captain G. W. Curry.
Lancaster—Hon. William D. Kelley.
New Alexandria—Hon. William Williams, Colonel A. S. Fuller.
New Garden, Chester county—Hon. W. Townsend.

TUESDAY, October 5.

Beaver—Hon. John Scott, Hon. G. A. Grow, H. Bucher Swope, Esq.
New Brighton (Evening)—Hon. John Scott, Hon. G. A. Grow, H. Bucher Swope, Esq.
Oil City, Venango county—Governor J. W. Geary.
Bloomsburg—Hon. James Pollock.
Milton—Captain G. W. Curry.
Sharon—Hon. John Allison.
West Newton—Hon. William Williams, Colonel A. S. Fuller.

WEDNESDAY, October 6.

Titusville—Governor J. W. Geary.
New Castle—Hon. John Scott, H. Bucher Swope, Esq.
Muncy—Hon. James Pollock.
Catawissa—Captain G. W. Curry.
Newcastle—Hon. John Allison.
Harrison City—Hon. William Williams, General William Blakely, Colonel A. S. Fuller.

THURSDAY, October 7.

Mercer—Hon. John Scott, H. Bucher Swope, Esq.
Kittanning—Hon. G. A. Grow.
Butler.
Newton, Delaware county—Hon. A. Wilson Henszey.
Berwick—Captain G. W. Curry.
Irwin's Station—Hon. William Williams, Colonel A. S. Fuller.
Lewisburg—Hon. James Pollock, General Joshua T. Owen.

FRIDAY, October 8.

Meadville—Gov. J. W. Geary, Hon. John Scott, H. Bucher Swope, Esq.
Tyrone.
Ephrata, Lancaster county—Hon. J. W. Forney, Major A. R. Calhoun.
Millville—Captain G. W. Curry.
Sunbury—Hon. James Pollock.

SATURDAY, October 9.

Erie—Gov. J. W. Geary, Hon. John Scott.
Corry—Hon. G. A. Grow.
Shamokin—Hon. A. Wilson Henszey.
Lebanon—Hon. James Pollock.
Freeburg, Snyder county.
Albion, Erie county—H. Bucher Swope, Esq.
Jamestown—Hon. John Allison.
McAllisterville.
Mifflin.
Latrobe—Hon. William Williams, Colonel A. S. Fuller.
Upper Darby, Delaware county—Hon. W. Townsend.

MONDAY, October 11.

Danville, Montour county—Gov. J. W. Geary.
Harrisburg—Hon. James Pollock.
Mount Pleasant—Hon. William Williams, Colonel A. S. Fuller.

JOHN COVODE, Chairman.

GEO. W. HAMERSLY, M. S. QUAY, W. J. P. WHITE, S. F. GWINNER, } Secretaries.

9 28

☞ HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES, FIFTH and LIBRARY Streets, SEPTEMBER 25, 1869.

ORDER No. 4.

Members will assemble at Headquarters on

TUESDAY EVENING, September 28, 1869,

at 7 o'clock, sharp, for Parade, and to attend the Mass Meeting at Broad street and Girard avenue.

By order of GEORGE TRUMAN, Jr., Chief Marshal.

JOSEPH K. MCCAMMON, CALEB B. KIMBER, } Ass't Marshals. 9

☞ ATTENTION, TANNERS

The TANNERS will attend promptly, sharp seven o'clock P. M., TUESDAY, September 28th, at PARSONS' HOTEL, to attend meeting at Court House.

By Order of Committee.

JACOB STANGER, Marshal.

CALVIN T. LYNCH, MILTON COPERTHWART, } Adjutants. 9 27 2t

☞ REPUBLICAN MASS MEETINGS will be addressed by

JAMES M. SCOVEL AND CHARLES J. HOLLIS,

at the following places:—

TUESDAY EVENING, September 28, 7½ P. M. WATERFORD.

The ladies are invited to attend.

9 21 9t FRIDAY, October 1. SATURDAY, October 2, AT MASS CONVENTION, CHEW'S LANDING.

☞ OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 33 WALNUT Street. PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 18, 1869.

The Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified that they will be entitled to subscribe, at par, for one share of new stock for each eight shares or fraction of eight shares of stock that may be standing in their respective names at the closing of the books on the 30th inst.

Subscriptions will be payable in cash, either in full at the time of subscribing or in instalments of twenty-five per cent. each, payable in the months of October, 1869, and January, April, and July, 1870.

Stock paid for in full by November 1, 1869, will be entitled to participate in all dividends that may be declared after that date.

On stock not paid for in full by November 1 next, interest will be allowed in instalments from date of payment.

Subscription books will be opened October 1, and closed November 1, next.

CHARLES C. LONGSTRETH, Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 18, 1869.

The Lehigh Valley Railroad Company has declared a quarterly dividend of TWO AND A HALF PER CENT., payable at their office, No. 33 WALNUT Street, on and after Friday, October 15, 1869.

CHARLES C. LONGSTRETH, 9 21 10t Treasurer.

☞ OFFICE ST. NICHOLAS COAL COMPANY, No. 305½ WALNUT Street.

Notice is hereby given that certificate No. 303, for ONE HUNDRED SHARES OF THE CAPITAL STOCK OF THE ST. NICHOLAS COAL COMPANY, issued to Clinton G. Stees, dated July 18, 1866, has been transferred on the books of the Company, but the certificate has not been surrendered. All persons are hereby cautioned against buying the same, as the certificate belongs to the company. R. JOHNSTON, Secretary.

Philadelphia, Sept. 24, 1869. 9 24 1f

☞ DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPERator of the Colton Dental Association, is now the *only one* in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 1027 WALNUT St. 1 26

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ FOR THE SUMMER.—TO PREVENT sunburn and all discolorations and irritations of the skin, bites of mosquitoes or other insects, use Wright's Alconated Glycerine Tablet. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and has no equal as a toilet soap. For sale by druggists generally. E. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street 3 46

☞ FOR REPRESENTATIVE, FOURTEENTH DISTRICT, ROBERT KNOX MILLER. 9 22 12t*

☞ COUPONS.—THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the WILMINGTON AND READING RAILROAD CO., maturing October 1, will be paid, free of taxes, on and after that date, at the Banking-house of WILLIAM PAINTER & CO., No. 36 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia. WILLIAM S. HILLES, Secretary and Treasurer. 9 22 1f

☞ JOSE POEY, Medico-Cirujano de la Universidad de la Habana, recibe consultas de 9 a 11 de la manana y de 3½ a 6 de la tarde en su oficina calle Nueve (sud) No. 735. Residencia en la calle de Green, No. 1217.

DR. JOSEPH POEY, Graduate of the University of Habana (Cuba), has removed his office to No. 735 S. Ninth street. Residence, No. 1217 Green street.

Office Hours—9 to 11 A. M. 3½ to 6 P. M 7 23tf

WINES.

HER MAJESTY CHAMPAGNE. DUNTON & LUSSON, 215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE IS solicited to the following very Choice Wines, etc., for sale by DUNTON & LUSSON, 215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

CHAMPAGNES.—Agents for her Majesty, Duc de Montebello, Carte Bleue, Carte Blanche, and Charles Farre's Grand Vin Eugenie, and Vin Imperial, M. Kleeman & Co., of Mayence, Sparkling Moselle and RHINE WINES.
MADEIRAS.—Old Island, South Side Reserve.
SHERRIES.—F. Rudolphe, Amontillado, Topaz, Vallette, Pale and Golden Bar, Crown, etc.
PORTS.—Vinho Velho Real, Vallette, and Crown.
CLARETS.—Promis Aine & Cie., Montferrand and Bordeaux, Clarets and Sauterne Wines.
GIN.—"Meder Swan."
BRANDIES.—Hennessey, Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s various vintages. 4 5

CARSTAIRS & McCALL, Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Streets, Importers of BRANDIES, WINES, GIN, OLIVE OIL, ETC., AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS For the sale of PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHISKIES. 5 28 2p§

CARSTAIRS' OLIVE OIL—AN INVOICE of the above for sale by CARSTAIRS & McCALL, 5 28 2p§ Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.

HOOP SKIRTS, ETC.

1115.—HOPKINS' HOOP-SKIRT AND CORSET MANUFACTORY AND SALESROOMS, No. 1115 CHESNUT STREET.

Our CHAMPION SKIRTS better and cheaper than all others. 19 to 50 springs, 95c. to $2·25. Our Keystone Skirts, 20 to 60 springs, 69c. to $1·40; New York made Skirts, from 20 to 40 springs, 45 to 75c.
R. Werley Corsets, $2·50, $3·50, $4·50.
Beckel Corsets, from $1 to $7.
Thomson's "Glove-fitting" Corsets, from $2·20 to $5.
Mrs. Moody's patent self-adjusting abdominal supporting Corsets, from $3 to $7—highly recommended by physicians, and should be examined by every lady.
Over 40 other varieties of Corsets, from 75c. to $9·50.
Skirts and Corsets made to order, altered and repaired.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. 7 23 3m WILLIAM T. HOPKINS.

WINDOW GLASS.

"WINDOW GLASS." EVANS, SHARP & CO., NO. 613 MARKET STREET,

Are daily receiving shipments of Glass from Works, where they are now making 10,000 feet day.
They are also receiving shipments of

FRENCH WINDOW GLASS.

Rough Plate and Ribbed Glass, Enamelled Stained, Engraved, and Ground Glass, which they offer at [9 25 3m

LOWEST MARKET RATES.

CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS.

R. R. THOMAS & CO., DEALERS IN Doors, Blinds, Sash, Shutters WINDOW FRAMES, ETC., N. W. CORNER OF EIGHTEENTH and MARKET Streets 9 15 3m PHILADELPHIA.

EXCURSIONS.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO BEverly, Burlington, and Bristol, by the steamboat JOHN A. WARNER. Leaves Philadelphia, Chesnut street wharf, at 2 and 6 o'clock P. M. Returning, leaves Bristol at 6·30 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. Stopping each way at Riverton, Torresdale, Andalusia, Beverly, and Burlington. Fare 25 cents. Excursion, 40 cents. 7 3 3m

LEGAL NOTICES.

ESTATE OF JOHN W. GRIGG.—LETTERS testamentary having been granted by the Register of the city and county of Philadelphia upon the will of JOHN W. GRIGG, deceased, all persons having claims on the deceased are requested to notify the Executors, and all persons indebted are requested to make payment to GEORGE W. BIDDLE, No. 208 S. FIFTH Street, Or to CHARES B. DUNN, No. 226 WALNUT Street, 8 30 m6w Executors.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA. MARIE PRENOT, by her next friend, etc., vs. HENRI PRENOT.

March Term, 1869, No. 28. In Divorce. To HENRI PRENOT, Respondent.—Sir:—Please take notice that the Court have granted a rule on you to show cause why a divorce a vinculo matrimonii should not be decreed in the above cause, returnable on SATURDAY, October 9, 1869, at 10 A. M. Personal service of this notice failed on account of your absence. S. DAVIS PAGE, 9 22 24 27 30 10 6* Attorney for Libellant.

WIRE WORK.

GALVANIZED and Painted WIRE GUARDS, store fronts and windows, for factory and warehouse windows, for churches and cellar windows.

IRON and WIRE RAILINGS, for balconies, offices cemetery and garden fences.

Liberal allowance made to Contractors, Builders and Carpenters. All orders filled with promptnes and work guaranteed.

ROBERT WOOD & CO., 7 3 stuth6m No. 1136 RIDGE Avenue Phila.

WIRE GUARDS, FOR STORE FRONTS, ASYLUMS, FACTORIES, ETC.

Patent Wire Railing, Iron Bedsteads, Ornamental Wire Work, Paper-makers' Wires, and every variety of Wire Work, manufactured by

M. WALKER & SONS, 2 3fmw§ No. 11 N. SIXTH Street.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO. DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS. WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE. WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED. 302 Chestnut St., Phila.

Ladies' and Gents' Watches, AMERICAN AND IMPORTED, Of the most celebrated makers.
FINE VEST CHAINS AND LEONTINES, in 14 and 18 karat.
DIAMOND and other Jewelry of the latest designs.
Engagement and Wedding Rings, in 18-karat and coin.
Solid Silver-Ware for Bridal Presents, Table Cutlery, Plated Ware, etc. 3 9 3

REMOVAL. A. B. WARDEN, IMPORTER OF Watches, Diamonds, and Jewelry, Has Removed from the S. E. corner of Fifth and Chesnut Streets to No. 1029 CHESNUT Street, PHILADELPHIA.

N. B.—WATCHES REPAIRED IN THE BEST MANNER. 3 11thstu§

ESTABLISHED 1828. WATCHES, JEWELRY, CLOCKS, SILVERWARE, and FANCY GOODS, G. W. RUSSELL, NO. 22 N. SIXTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

CALL SOON TO SECURE BARGAINS! BARGAINS! of our entire stock of WATCHES AND JEWELRY, partly damaged by the destructive Fire at Broad and Coates streets. J. HERZBERG & BRO., Jewellers, 9 18 stuth 6t* No. 1408 RIDGE Avenue.

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO., Wholesale Dealers in WATCHES AND JEWELRY, S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets, 3 25 Second floor, and late of No. 35 S. THIRD St.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

NEW CENTRAL CLOTH HOUSE. FRIES, MALSEED & HAWKINS HAVE OPENED A BRANCH CLOTH HOUSE, AT THE S. E. CORNER EIGHTH AND MARKET, With an entire new stock of CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES for Men and Boys, CLOAKINGS for Ladies and Children, VELVETEENS, ASTRACHANS, AND CHINCHILLAS, SCOTCH PLAID CLOAKINGS, every style, SATINETS, KENTUCKY JEANS AND CORDUROYS, WATERPROOFS, PLAIDS AND MIXTURES, TAILORS' TRIMMINGS, ETC. ETC., WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. FRIES, MALSEED & HAWKINS, 9 22 1m S. E. Corner EIGHTH and MARKET Sts.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

WHITE PRESERVING BRANDY, Pure Cider and White Wine Vinegar, Green Ginger, Mustard Seed, Spices, etc. etc. All the requisites for Preserving and Pickling purposes. ALBERT C. ROBERTS, Dealer in Fine Groceries, 11 7§ Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

MICHAEL MEAGHER & CO. No. 223 South SIXTEENTH Street, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in PROVISIONS, OYSTERS, AND SAND CLAMS, FOR FAMILY USE TERRAPINS $16 PER DOZEN. 2 15

ROOFING.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can be applied to STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while under going repairs. (No gravel used.) PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT. I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon the best and cheapest in the market. W. A. WELTON, 2 17§ No. 711 N. NINTH Street, above Coates.

TO OWNERS, ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, AND ROOFERS.—Roofs! Yes, yes. Every size and kind, old or new. At No. 543 N. THIRD Street, the AMERICAN CONCRETE PAINT AND ROOF COMPANY are selling their celebrated paint for TIN ROOFS, and for preserving all wood and metals. Also, their solid complex roof covering, the best ever offered to the public, with brushes, cans, buckets, etc., for the work. Anti-vermin, Fire, and Water-proof; Light, Tight, Durable. No cracking, pealing, or shrinking. No paper, gravel, or heat. Good for all climates. Directions given for work, or good workmen supplied. Care, promptness, certainty! One price! Call! Examine! Judge! Agents wanted for interior counties. 4 29tf JOSEPH LEEDS, Principal.

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO. N. E Corner FOURTH and RACE Sts. PHILADELPHIA. WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS Importers and Manufacturers of White Lead and Colored Paints, Putty Varnishes, Etc. AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED FRENCH ZINC PAINTS. Dealers and consumers supplied at lowest prices for cash. 12 45

ICE CREAM AND WATER ICE.

CELEBRATED NEAPOLITAN ICES, The purest and best in the world; can be carried in a paper without melting, or sent to any part of the country, for balls, parties, etc. The leading physicians of Philadelphia recommend them, being composed entirely of pure fruits, cream, and sugar. TWENTY DIFFERENT FLAVORS of these splendid ICE CREAMS AND WATER ICES Are kept constantly on hand. 5 1§ F. J. ALLEGRETTI, No. 1324 WALNUT Street.

EMPIRE SLATE MANTEL WORKS.—J. B KIMES, No. 1125 CHESNUT Street. 11 3wfm§

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—Deputy Collector William J. Mackey, of the Fourth district, seized on Saturday, at the Rising Sun, 600 barrels of lager beer. The cause was the alleged violation of the revenue laws. William Batton, the watchman in charge, was on Sunday badly beaten by a party of men.

—The corner-stone of the Woodland Presbyterian Church, to be erected at the corner of Pine and Forty-second streets, West Philadelphia, was laid yesterday afternoon with appropriate ceremonies.

—Yesterday afternoon, about half-past 5 o'clock, James Graham, forty-three years of age, was knocked down and run over by a horse attached to an express wagon, at Beach and Laurel streets, and severely injured. He was removed to his residence, Frankford road and Master street. The driver was arrested. Mary Harkins, aged twenty-two years, residing at Girard College, was knocked down and badly bruised by a horse attached to a carriage yesterday afternoon, at Broad street and Girard avenue. She was taken to St. Joseph's Hospital.

—A special meeting of the Public Building Commission was held yesterday afternoon in their rooms, President William S. Stokley in the chair. The Committee on Architecture and Plans, through its Chairman, Mr. Walter, reported that, after a careful examination and study of the plans submitted, they would recommend the awarding of the first premium for the design possessing the most merit to John McArthur, Jr.; second premium to Samuel Sloan; third to Fuller, Laver & Sims; fourth to Shultze, Le Brun & Schoen. The design deemed by them the best of those submitted to them not fully meeting their approbation, they desired that a resolution should be passed employing the author of that design to alter and modify it, the altered plans to be submitted to the commission for their action. After discussion the report was accepted and the resolutions adopted.

—The regular stated meeting of the Board of Guardians of the Poor was held yesterday afternoon, President Whitall in the chair. The house agent reported the population of the Almshouse on Saturday last at 3017, being an increase of six over the same time last year. The agent reported the house receipts for the preceding two weeks at $35, and the outdoor agent reported having collected for support cases $221. A resolution was adopted making it necessary that all coal delivered to poor families should be by measure, and not, as heretofore, by weight. The Committee on Coal Contracts reported in favor of the following persons for furnishing coal to all the districts, except the Ninth:—A. Remmington, Thomas Conway, A. E. Schreiner, George C. Melcher, John Fox, L. M. Jones, and J. B. Hancock. John Galbraith and George Adams received the contract for furnishing wood. Adjourned.

—On Wednesday last, Joseph Morris and Henry Gibson came to this city, the former having a team belonging to Dr. Sudder, of Suddersville, Kent county, Md. Gibson had a horse belonging to David Jones, of Smyrna, Del., and a wagon belonging to Samuel Taylor, of Town's End, in the same State. Gibson disposed of his plunder in West Philadelphia. Morris, who put up at the Plough Tavern, on Second street, was arrested before he could sell his booty. The prisoners were taken to the Central Station, where they made statements implicating George Harrington, of Kent county, Md. A search of Harrington's stable was made, Harrington having fled to escape arrest, and two buggies, seven sets of harness, and a number of carriage cushions were found. Gibson and Morris have been committed, and will be sent to Kent county for trial.

—A call for a special meeting of Select Council was issued on Friday, to meet on Monday, but while the hour for the meeting was fixed at 3 o'clock, there was no quorum at twenty minutes of 3 o'clock. A few minutes subsequent fourteen members answered, and it was decided that a quorum was present. Bills from Common Council were taken up. The ordinance from Common Council making an appropriation to pay the committee receiving the statue of Washington was concurred in; also, the resolution directing the Highway Department to pave the sidewalks on Broad street, from Germantown road to Clearfield street; also, the ordinance making an appropriation to the Board of Health of $45,000, to pay for cleaning the streets; also, the ordinance making an appropriation to pay for stationery in the Supreme Court. Mr. Fox introduced a resolution that the Commissioner of Highways notify the street contractor on North Broad street that, unless he forthwith complies with his contract, the work will be done by the department. Agreed to. Also, the ordinance making an appropriation of $28,870·60 to the City Commissioners for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the Registry law. Adjourned.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold fluctuated yesterday from 133 to 134.

—Frank Reed dropped dead at Mauch Chunk, yesterday, of heart disease.

—The property of the United States at Harper's Ferry is to be sold on November 30.

—Admiral Poor sailed for Cuba on Friday. He is in command of the North Atlantic Squadron.

—On the 22d inst. the Kentucky Regulators hung a colored man at Lancaster, Garwood county.

—S. O. Pollard has been awarded $17,950 for injuries received by falling through a break in the pavement.

—The Hope Cotton Mills, at Allegheny, were burned to the ground yesterday. Loss, $150,000; insurance, $115,000.

—For the three months ending with June, 177,582 passengers arrived in the United States. Of these 66,000 were females.

—Samuel Burton, of Baltimore county, Md., on Saturday, was murdered at his home by William Brown, his niece's husband.

—Prince Arthur, yesterday, lunched at Buffalo, N. Y., with the Governor-General of Canada and ex-President Fillmore. The Prince afterwards drove round the city.

Foreign Affairs.

—Typhus fever is reported to be raging fearfully at Curacoa.

—Jeff. Davis is about to return to this country from Europe.

—The prospects of the sugar crop in Jamaica are discouraging.

—The ship Electric Spark, from Liverpool for San Francisco, is ashore off Urfford, and will probably be a total wreck.

—It is reported in Rome that Pere Hyacinthe's case will be made the subject of canonical investigation, and the priest will probably be excommunicated.

—Lord Clarendon's visit to Napoleon lately was for the purpose of making arrangements to repress revolution in France in the event of Napoleon's death.

—The rumored proposition of General Jordan to surrender his forces for a monetary consideration, is said by the Spaniards to be true. Few will believe it yet.

—The petition for the release of the Fenian prisoners has been sent to the Queen, indorsed by Mr. Gladstone, who approves of the soundness of the principles expressed in it.

Republican Mass Meeting.

A meeting in support of the principles and candidates of the Republican party was held last evening on Broad street. Two stands were erected—the one below Chesnut street and the other above that thoroughfare. The attendance was large, and close attention was paid the speakers, who were frequently applauded. About 9 o'clock the Republican Invincibles, uniformed and in large numbers, marched to the ground, and were greeted with a flight of rockets and the burning of Bengal lights.

Later in the evening fireworks were displayed, one piece exhibiting, in letters of fire, the names of "Geary and Williams."

At the main stand the following officers were selected:—

President—Hon. John P. Verree; Vice-Presidents—Kennedy McCaw, E. C. Knight, Charles Gibbons, Jacob Byerle, George Reader, Conrad S. Grove, David Wallace, Charles B. Barrett, Barton H. Jenks, Alfred C. Harmer. Secretaries—William D. Moore, William K. Parks, William R. Gardy, John L. Snowden, Robert Murray.

At the other stand John Price Wetherill, Esq., presided, and speeches were delivered by Hon. Glenni W. Scofield, of Pa.; Hon. William Williams, of Indiana; General John M. Thayer, of Nebraska, and others.

John P. Verree, the chairman, on taking the position of President, congratulated the assemblage upon the prospect of Republican success in the future as in the past. He did not believe that the people would allow the Government of the State to pass into the hands of those who had opposed the war.

Hon. Washington Townsend, of Chester county, was the next speaker. He had travelled through the State of Pennsylvania, and he was convinced that there was no doubt of the election of Geary and Williams. Asa Packer is the representative of the Democratic party. How far can you trust it in the future, judging it in the past? What has the Democratic party done in the long years that it had power, excepting to obey the dictates of the men of the South who were interested in the perpetuity of slavery? In the long line of years, show me a single principle that has benefited the human race. The party was subservient to the slave power of the South. He reviewed the Government under President Buchanan, and contended that he gave the country over to the South; to-day the same party is in favor of free trade, calculated to injure the people and prostrate the commerce of the city of Philadelphia. The Republican party, on the other hand, has done all that it could for the protection of the laboring man. It was in favor of the great doctrine of emancipation, and by one stroke of the pen Abraham Lincoln broke the chains from 4,000,000 slaves. (Cheers.) The Democratic party has placed Asa Packer as its standard bearer, and while he may be honest, he is the representative of the party which has proved recreant to the institutions of the country. Asa Packer, in common with others, is bound to pay his taxes, but he failed to do so except in a small way. In regard to General Geary, he reviewed his military record, and urged that he had shown by his deeds his love of the country. The Republican party has redeemed fifty millions of dollars, and before the year is out the same party will redeem fifty millions more. One hundred millions is the result of one year's government under General Grant. (Cheers.) The Republican party has taken the orphans of the soldiers into their charge, and design to do so in the future. Will any man vote against such a party, pledged to the work of paying the debt and caring for the little ones made orphans by the Rebellion? (Cheers.)

Hon. Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts, was the next speaker. He said he should never forget the services of the people of this city in the four years of our great strife. It would not be proper to speak of the local politics or the local men, but if the statement made in regard to the Democratic candidate was true, he was not deserving of the support of any working man in the State. On the other hand, Governor Geary had been firm and steadfast in his support of the people. In his government of Kansas he gave the first indication of his leaning towards law and order, and in the future history will make honorable mention of Hon. John W. Geary. (Cheers.) The country has been sorely tried, but thank God the administration is now in the hands of honest men. (Cheers.) The Republican party has now the virtue and intelligence of the land, and it will continue true to the doctrines of the founders of the republic. It is fearless among all the parties that have trod the continent. Measure it by the standard of equal rights, and it is nearer to liberty for all men than any party that has existed. (Cheers.) And to-day there is not an oppressed man across the water who is not in favor of the Republican party. Measure it by the humanity which embraces all races, and where does it stand? It takes up the lowest man in the land, and makes him the equal of the richest and best in the land. (Cheers.) The party is committed in the future to the policy which it has advocated in the past. The Democratic party ask us to forget the past. We may not forget, but we will forgive, and we shall stand by the work of the past until it becomes the faith of the present. (Cheers.) When a Southern Rebel repents of his acts and says he supports the great policy of liberty, take him by the hand, but give your votes to no set of men who have in their ranks the unrepenting Rebels. (Cheers.) These men are in favor of the repudiation of the national debt, and three-fourths of the Democratic press is in favor of the same repudiation. We have a large national debt, and the interest should be reduced. It would have been reduced long ago if Andrew Johnson had not proved a traitor to the party that elected us. We have now a President that will not go back upon the principles of the men who elected him. (Cheers.)

Since the days of John Quincy Adams there never has been such an administration as the present, measured from the standpoint of justice to all men, and retrenchment in all the departments. At Washington there has been a reduction of the clerical force, and men are made to understand that they must attend to their business; and in the first six months of the administration the debt has been reduced $49,000,000. (Cheers.)

Every Republican should go the polls and vote for the cause for which our men bled and died, and we need success in order to press forward to the time when specie payments will be resumed. In this connection he said he was in favor of an act of Congress declaring that a man who bargains to sell gold when he has none to sell, if convicted, shall be sent to the penitentiary. (Cheers.)

He closed with a eulogium of the Republican party, and urged his hearers to sustain the cause for which so many men now sleep in bloody graves.

General Swift, of Massachusetts, was the next speaker, and he reviewed the Democratic complaint against the Republican party. The people of other States ask men of Pennsylvania to stand by the Republican flag and the Republican party for your own salvation; and we believe that the Democratic party will be as thoroughly defeated as the Rebels at Gettysburg. (Cheers.) The Democrats have had San Francisco for four years, and there are murmurs of a new vigilance committee to drive them out; they have had Chicago and have doubled the debt; they have had New York, and words fail to indicate the depth of degradation to which they have sunk that city. The next great contest in this country is the protection to American industry, and in regard to this the Republican party is pledged to sustain American workmen.

Hon. John Covode followed, and announced that the information received from all portions of the State indicated a great victory for the Republican party. All that was needed was that the votes should be polled, and no man should neglect his duty on the second Tuesday in October.

CAPTAIN HALL.

How His Exploration to the Arctic Regions was Originated and How it Succeeded.

Dr. C. F. Hall, the Arctic explorer, whose arrival at New Bedford is announced to-day, and who has made, as is stated, important discoveries in regard to the fate of Sir John Franklin and his companions, sailed from New London, Conn., in the ship Monticello, in the summer of 1864. He had been home but ten months from an exploring tour of two years and four months, passed in the Arctic regions, and the discoveries then made rendered him anxious to return.

The last expedition, from which he has just now returned, begun as it was in the midst of our civil war, did not excite that attention which it otherwise would, but a number of gentlemen of science and wealth assisted in aiding his project, among whom was Mr. Richard H. Chapel, of the firm of Williams & Havens, who gave him and a family of Esquimaux which he had brought home with him on his previous trip, a free passage in the Monticello, and in addition carried his boats and entire outfit without charge. Over $1000 was contributed by Captain Henry Robinson, of Newburg, and valuable instruments were provided by Professor Bache and Mr. Tagliabue of this city. But the most liberal and earnest projector of the new undertaking was Mr. Henry Grinnell, of New York, who had already done so much for the cause of science and exploration in the Arctic Seas, and it was under his patronage that the expedition sailed.

Captain Hall sailed in the Monticello the latter part of June, 1864, taking with him no sailing vessel, but intending, as he has done after leaving the ship and arriving on the scene of his labors, to trust entirely to his boats and sledges and the hospitality of the natives.

The first intelligence of the expedition after its departure was received in New London by the arrival of a whaling vessel, which brought a letter written to Captain E. A. Chapel, the Commander of the Monticello, and forwarded to Mr. Grinnell. It was written by Dr. Hall, at his winter quarters in Igloo, latitude 64 deg. 46 min. north, longitude 87 deg. 20 min. west, and dated December 10, 1864. In this letter, it will be remembered, he stated that he thought three of Franklin's companions might still be alive, and that he had made important discoveries in regard to the fate of the expedition. One of the survivors was Crozier, who succeeded Sir John Franklin after his death. This letter was published in the *Times* of September 29, 1864.

The next account was brought by Captain Morgan, of the steam whaling barque Pioneer, which arrived at New London, Nov. 15, 1866. The ship Ansel Gibbs, on which the explorer returns, had then arrived at Repulse bay. The Pioneer was in the bay in July of 1866, and finding Dr. Hall and his party there, supplied them with provisions, and brought home the news of his further explorations. He then reported having obtained most interesting relics of Franklin's expedition, and among his other discoveries some important documents which he believed to have been written by Captain Crozier. He was then about to start on a trip to find out concerning a boat which was reported turned bottom up, and under it the remains of from seventeen to twenty-five white men.

Since these reports reached us but little if anything has been heard from the expedition. But the information which will be given to the public in the account which will be published cannot fail to be of the most interesting nature, and tend to clear up many of the mysteries which surround the fate of the ill-fated Franklin expedition.

THAT MUTINY.

Commander Walker's Contradiction.

From the Boston Transcript, Sept. 25.

As so much interest and anxiety have been felt about the report of a mutiny on board the United States frigate Sabine, we take much pleasure in publishing an extract from a letter from Commander Walker to his wife, dated at Lisbon, Sept. 4. The reader will recollect that the first report of the affair was dated at Paris, on the 29th of August, whereas the vessel sailed from Chorbourg, (where it was said the execution of the men took place), on the 20th of August, arriving at Lisbon on the 2d of September:—

"Upon my arrival here I found myself famous! An article is going the rounds of the European papers to the effect that we discovered a conspiracy to blow up the Sabine (a lighted match being applied to the magazine); that twenty-two men were arrested, at once court-martialled, and seven sentenced to be hung (all this in Cherbourg); that I applied to the French authorities for permission to execute the sentence in the harbor, and upon a refusal being given, immediately weighed anchor, stood out of the harbor, and heaving to, hung the wretches in plain sight of the French fleet, the officers and men of which, with their glasses, could see the whole thing distinctly—that several fishing boats were quite close and saw the awful spectacle, etc., etc. Everybody in Lisbon was agog to see the captain of the Sabine, who hung seven men. Of course the whole thing was untrue, we not having had the slightest trouble on board. I am only afraid that the report may be published at home and alarm our friends."

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	5·53	MOON RISES	10·53
SUN SETS	5·48	HIGH WATER	8·05

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

T. S. HOOD, C. J. HOFFMAN, THOMAS C. HAND, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.			
C. of Limerick	Antwerp	New York	Sept. 4
Etna	Liverpool	New York via Hal	Sept. 11
Bellona	London	New York	Sept. 11
Ohio	Southampton	Baltimore	Sept. 11
Malta	Liverpool	New York via Bos	Sept. 14
Nebraska	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 15
Helvetia	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 15
Iowa	Glasgow	New York	Sept. 17
Cuba	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 18
Westphalia	Havre	New York	Sept. 18
Bremen	Havre	New York	Sept. 18
FOR EUROPE.			
Cimbria	New York	Hamburg	Sept. 28
Scotia	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 29
Colorado	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 29
Aleppo	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 30
Weser	New York	Bremen	Sept. 30
City of Paris	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 2
City of N. York	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 5
C. of Brooklyn	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 9
C. of Washington	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 16
COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.			
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	Sept. 29
J. W. Everman	Philada	Charleston	Sept. 30
Columbia	New York	Havana, via Nas	Sept. 30
Cleopatra	New York	Vera Cruz	Sept. 30
Arizona	New York	Aspinwall	Oct. 1
Wyoming	Philada	Savannah	Oct. 2
Alaska	New York	Aspinwall	Oct. 6
Merrimack	New York	Rio Janeiro	Oct. 23

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Br. ship Armstrong, Owens, Antwerp, C. C. Van Horn.
Steamer Mayflower, Fultz, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer J. S. Shriver, Dennis, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Br. brig Hunter, Wilson, Barbados, John H. Atwood.
Brig Raven, Leighton, Belfast, Warren & Gregg.
Schr Mary McKee, Sharpe, Trieste, D. S. Stetson & Co.
Schr Emma L. Porter, Sparks, Barbados, Knight & Sons.
Schr F. Spofford, Turner, Boston, Hammett, Neill & Co.
Schr Virginia, Small, Salem, E. A. Souder & Co.
Schr Nellie Treat, Trim, Salem, Quintard, Ward & Co.
Schr T. T. Tasker, Allen, Charleston, David Cooper.
Schr Charles Comery, McGarchly, Boston, do.
Schr Controller, Harris, Fortress Monroe, do.
Tug Hudson, Nicholson, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Norfolk, Platt, from Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer A. C. Stimers, Knox, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Vulcan, Morrison, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Brig Matilda, Dix, 3 days from New Bedford, with oil to Lennox & Burgess.
Schr Addie Ryerson, Houghton, from Salem, with plaster to captain.
Schr F. Hanmer, Brooks, from Providence.
Tug Thomas Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Commodore, Wilson, from Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Brig Edith Hall, arrived on Saturday, is consigned to Messrs. S. L. Merchant & Co.

BELOW.

Barque Jane Adeline, from Cardenas.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, Sept. 28.—The following boats left here in tow this morning:—
G. B. Davis, with lumber, for Bordentown.
Grapeshot and Mary E. Strine, with lumber to Taylor & Betts.
Odd Fellow, with lumber to Patterson & Lippincott.
Verona, with lumber, for New York.
Daniel Cline, with lumber to Woolverton & Tinsman.
Dodge Mills, with lumber, for Newark.
John Haldeman, with lime, for Chesapeake City.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, Sept. 27.—Nine barges leave in tow to-night, for Baltimore, light.
C. V. Houghton, with guano, for Baltimore.
BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, Sept. 27.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:—
Sarah Maloy; F. H. Gage; Harvest Moon; A. C. Wood; Union Delight; Sarah Elizabeth; and Harvey Wright, all with coal, for New York. L. S. C.

MEMORANDA.

Steamer Rattlesnake, Mershon, hence for Portland, which was run ashore at Sunken Marsh, Hell Gate, 23d inst., was raised by the Submarine Wrecking Co., and towed to New York on Saturday afternoon for repairs.
Steam collier Centipede, Beckett, hence for Salem, was off Highland Light at 11·45 A. M. 25th inst.
Barque Sorrideren, Pedersen, hence, at Helvoet 11th instant.
Barque Send, Crosby, for Philadelphia, at Malaga 6th instant.
Barque Emma Muir, Crosby, hence, at London 14th inst.
Barque Arcadia, Larsen, for Philadelphia, entered out at London 15th inst.
Barque Rhea Sylvia, McKenzie, hence, at Helvoet 10th instant.
Brig J. B. Kirby, Bernard, at Charleston yesterday from New York.
Brig E. A. Bernard, Reed, hence, cleared at Gibraltar 6th inst. for Naples.
Brig Avance, Schultz, hence, at Hamburg 8th inst.
Brig J. Bickmore, Henley, from St. John, N. B., for Philadelphia, sailed from Portland 24th inst.
Brig S. & W. Welsh, Watson, hence, sailed from Gibraltar 24th ult. for Genoa.
Schr Teazer, Henley, from St. John, N. B., for Philadelphia, sailed from Portland 24th inst.
Schr Jessie L. Leach, for Charleston, was spoken 22d inst. off Chincoteague.
Schr C. R. Vickery, Benton, hence, at Richmond 25th instant.
Schr A. J. Fabens, Bragg, hence, at Newburyport 24th instant.
Schr L. T. Knight, hence for Salem, sailed from Holmes' Hole 25th inst.
Schr William and James, Outten, sailed from Richmond 25th inst. for James river, to load for Philadelphia.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

The Chilian Government has given notice that from the 1st of June, 1869, a light has been exhibited from a light-house recently erected on the northern point of Quiriquina Island, in Conception Bay, west coast of Chili. The light is a revolving white light, attaining its greatest brilliancy every thirty seconds; the duration of light being 9 seconds, and that of eclipse 21 seconds. It is elevated 213 feet above the sea, and in clear weather should be seen from a distance of 15 miles. The illuminating apparatus is dioptric, or by lenses of the fourth order. The tower, which is round, white, and 36 feet high, is attached to the northeast corner of the keeper's dwelling. The position as given is in lat. 36 deg. 36 min. 18 sec. S., long. 73 deg. 6 min. 5 sec. west from Greenwich.

By order, W. B. SHUBRICK, Chairman.
Treasury Department, Office Lighthouse Board, Washington, D. C., Sept. 7, 1869.

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office, S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo, and Freight to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
On goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, Etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1868.

$200,000	United States Five Per cent. Loan, 10-40s	$208,500·00
120,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,800·00
50,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan (for Pacific Railroad)	50,000·00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	211,375·06
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	128,594·00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,500·00
20,000	Penn. Rail. First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,200·00
25,000	Penn. Rail. Second Mort. Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,000·00
25,000	Western Penn. Rail. Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Penn. Railroad guarantee)	20,625·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	21,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,031·25
15,000	Germantown Gas Company, principal and Interest guaranteed by City of Philadelphia, 300 shares Stock	15,000·00
10,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 200 shares Stock	11,300·00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Co., 100 shares Stock	3,500·00
20,600	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co., 80 shares Stock	15,000·00
207,900	Loans on Board and Mortgage, first Liens on City Properties	207,900·00
$1,109,900	Par. Market value,	$1,130,325·25
	Cost, $1,093,604·26.	
	Real Estate	36,000·00
	Bills receivable for insurance made	322,486·94
	Balances due at agencies, premiums on marine policies, accrued interest, and other debts due the company	40,178·88
	Stock and scrip of sundry corporations, $3156. Estimated value	1,813·00
	Cash in bank $116,150·08	
	Cash in drawer 413·65	116,563·73
		$1,647,367·80

DIRECTORS.
Thomas C. Hand, John C. Davis, James C. Hand, Theophilus Paulding, Joseph H. Seal, Hugh Craig, John R. Penrose, Jacob P. Jones, James Traquair, Edward Darlington, H. Jones Brooke, James B. McFarland, Edward Lafourcade, Joshua P. Eyre, Edmund A. Souder, Samuel E. Stokes, Henry Sloan, William C. Ludwig, George G. Leiper, Henry C. Dallett, Jr., John D. Taylor, George W. Bernadou, William G. Boulton, Jacob Riegel, Spencer McIlvaine, D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg, John B. Semple, " A. B. Berger, "
THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 10 6

1829.—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Company OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.

Assets Jan. 1, '69, $2,677,372·13

CAPITAL .... $400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS .... 1,083,528·70
PREMIUMS .... 1,193,843·43
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $23,788·12. INCOME FOR 1869, $360,000.

Losses paid since 1829, over $5,500,000

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms. The Company also issues Policies on Rents of Buildings of all kinds, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.

DIRECTORS.
Alfred G. Baker, Samuel Grant, George W. Richards, Isaac Lea, George Fales, Alfred Fitler, Thomas Sparks, William S. Grant, Thomas S. Ellis, Gustavus S. Benson.
ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary. 3 9

INSURE AT HOME, IN THE **Penn Mutual Life Insurance COMPANY.**

No. 921 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
ASSETS, $3,000,000.
CHARTERED BY OUR OWN STATE.
MANAGED BY OUR OWN CITIZENS.
LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID.
POLICIES ISSUED ON VARIOUS PLANS.
Applications may be made at the Home Office, and at the Agencies throughout the State. [2 18§
JAMES TRAQUAIR .... PRESIDENT
SAMUEL E. STOKES .... VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN W. HORNOR .... A. V. P. and ACTUARY
HORATIO S. STEPHENS .... SECRETARY

STRICTLY MUTUAL. Provident Life and Trust Co. OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.

Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the Society of Friends.
Good risks of any class accepted.
Policies issued on approved plans, at the lowest rates.
President, SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,
Vice-President, WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH,
Actuary, ROWLAND PARRY.
The advantages offered by this Company are unexcelled. 1 27§

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office S. W. Corner FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
Cash Capital .... $200,000·00
Cash Assets, July 1, 1869, $513,279·22.
DIRECTORS.
F. Ratchford Starr, Nalbro Frazier, John M. Atwood, Benjamin T. Tredick, George H. Stuart, John H. Brown, J. Livingston Erringer, James L. Claghorn, William G. Boulton, Charles Wheeler, Thomas H. Montgomery, James Aertsen.
This Company insures only first-class risks, taking no specially hazardous risks whatever, such as factories, mills, etc.
F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEXANDER W. WISTER, Secretary. 2 6§

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.
DIRECTORS.
John L. Hodge, M. E. Mahony, John T. Lewis, William S. Grant, Robert W. Leaming, D. Clark Wharton, Lawrence Lewis, Jr., David Lewis, Benjamin Etting, Thomas H. Powers, A. R. McHenry, Edmund Castillon, Samuel Wilcox, Lewis C. Norris.
JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 4 2§

INSURANCE.

ASBURY LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 291 BROADWAY, corner READE Street, New York.
CASH CAPITAL $150,000
$125,000 deposited with the State of New York as security for policy holders.
LEMUEL BANGS, President.
GEORGE ELLIOTT, Vice-President and Secretary.
EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary.
A. E. M. PURDY, M. D., Medical Examiner.
REFERENCES BY PERMISSION.
Thomas T. Tasker, Charles Spencer, John A. Wright, Arthur G. Coffin, John M. Maris, William Divine, S. Morris Waln, John B. McCreary, J. B. Lippincott, James Long, James Hunter, E. H. Worne.
In the character of its Directors, economy of management, reasonableness of rates, PARTNERSHIP PLAN OF DECLARING DIVIDENDS, no restriction in female lives, and absolute non-forfeiture of all policies, and no restriction of travel after the first year, the ASBURY presents a combination of advantages offered by no other company. Policies issued in every form, and a loan of one-third made when desired.
Special advantages offered to clergymen.
For all further information address
JAMES M. LONGACRE,
Manager for Pennsylvania and Delaware.
Office, No. 302 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
FORMAN P. HOLLINSHEAD, Special Agent. 4 16§

OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 232 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.
Capital, $500,000.
Assets $2,350,000
MARINE, INLAND, AND FIRE INSURANCE.
OVER $20,000,000 LOSSES PAID SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION.
DIRECTORS.
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FAME INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 809 CHESNUT Street.
INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL, $200,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.
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THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
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No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.
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IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO., LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
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LUMBER.

1869 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1869
1869 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1869
1869 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1869
1869 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1869
1869 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1869
1869 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1869
1869 CIGAR BOX MAKERS'. CIGAR BOX MAKERS'. SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1869
1869 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1869
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MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
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UNITED STATES BUILDERS' MILL,
FIFTEENTH STREET, BELOW MARKET,
ESLER & BROTHER, Proprietors.
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, ETC.
BALUSTERS AND TURNING WORK.
A Large Stock always on hand. 9 11 3m

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—
1 COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.
1 COMMON BOARDS.
1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS.
WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS.
YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1¼ and 4¼.
SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES.
HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES.
PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY.
Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber, for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ,
3 25 6m FIFTEENTH and STILES Streets.

LUMBER UNDER COVER, ALWAYS DRY.
Walnut, White Pine, Yellow Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Shingles, etc., always on hand at low rates.
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PHOTOGRAPHS.

NEWELL, LANDSCAPE AND GENERAL BUSINESS PHOTOGRAPHER, No. 724 ARCH Street, has every facility for taking photographs of country seats, in or out of the State. Merchants, manufacturers, and importers can have samples of goods photographed in the very best style. 9 17 1m

MERRICK & SONS
SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY,
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WILLIAM WRIGHT'S PATENT VARIABLE CUT-OFF STEAM ENGINE,
Regulated by the Governor.
MERRICK'S SAFETY HOISTING MACHINE,
Patented June, 1868.
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For Cotton or Woollen Manufacturers. 7 10 mwf
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AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—PAREPA-ROSA ENGLISH OPERA.
CARL ROSA, C. D. HESS & CO., Proprietors and Directors
D. DE VIVO .... Business Manager
The Management has the honor to announce to the public of Philadelphia and its vicinity that a season of Twelve Nights of GRAND ENGLISH OPERA will be given by PAREPA-ROSA ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY, COMMENCING MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 4, when will be produced Balfe's charming opera, MARITANA! MARITANA! with Madame PAREPA-ROSA, Mrs. E. SEGUIN, Messrs. W. CASTLE, A. LAURENCE (his first appearance in Philadelphia), S. C. CAMPBELL, and E. SEGUIN.
Conductor .... Mr. CARL ROSA
TUESDAY—Debut of the young and successful Prima Donna, Miss ROSE HERSEE, in SONNAMBULA.
WEDNESDAY—THE PURITAN'S DAUGHTER.
Admission to Parquet, Dress Circle, and Balcony $1
Reserved Seats .... $1·50; Gallery .... 25 cents
Family Circle .... 0 cents
The sale of seats for any night commences on Thursday, at 9 A. M., at the Box Office at the Academy, and at Trumpler's Music Store, Chesnut street.

MUSICAL MATINEE
For the Benefit of the AVONDALE SUFFERERS, given by the JUNGER MÆNNERCHOR AND THE GERMANIA ORCHESTRA, at the MUSICAL FUND HALL, on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Oct. 2, 1869, at 3½ o'clock.
ADMISSION .... FIFTY CENTS.
Tickets to be had at Boner's, No. 1102 Chesnut street; Schaefer & Koradi, corner of Fourth and Wood streets; Junger Mænnerchor Hall, No. 502 Cherry street; H. & A. C. Van Beil, No. 1310 Chesnut street; and at the Ticket Office of the Hall. 9 27 5t

WALNUT ST. THEATRE.—BEGINS AT 7¾.
THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, Sept. 28,
MR. EDWIN BOOTH
In Shakespeare's historical tragedy of HAMLET.
HAMLET .... EDWIN BOOTH
Wednesday—EDWIN BOOTH as HAMLET.
Thursday—Bulwer's beautiful play of THE LADY OF LYONS.
Claude Melnotte .... EDWIN BOOTH
Friday—Benefit of EDWIN BOOTH. MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON—BOOTH MATINEE. MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.

LAURA KEENE'S CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
THIS EVENING,
The beautiful pastoral drama, by Charles Reade, Esq., RACHEL THE REAPER; OR, CLOUDS AND SUNSHINE.
Rachel .... LAURA KEENE
Assisted by the new company.
Concluding with (first time in America) a new comedietta, entitled A HAPPY PAIR.
Doors open at 7; commences at ¼ to 8. Seats secured six days in advance.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins ¼ to 8.
MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 27, and Every Night during the week.
Production of Boucicault's drama, FORMOSA; OR, THE RAILROAD TO RUIN.
With new scenery, fine effects, and efficient cast, including Mrs. JOHN DREW and every member of the company.
Seats secured six days in advance.

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE, ELEVENTH Street, above Chesnut.
THE FAMILY RESORT.
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,
the great Star Troupe of the world, in their unequalled ETHIOPIAN SOIREES, BEAUTIFUL BALLADS, SONGS, OPERATIC SELECTIONS, and LAUGHABLE BURLESQUES EVERY EVENING.
J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager.
R. F. SIMPSON, Treasurer. 9 16 6m

FOX'S AMERICAN THEATRE, WALNUT STREET.
LAST WEEK OF THE KIRALFY TROUPE.
New Ballet TO-NIGHT—KANASZ.
Madil'e DE ROSA and the BALLET TROUPE.
THE DELEVANTIS in Terrific Acrobatic Feats.
Matinee on SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock.

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN Nos. 720, 722, 724, and 726 VINE Street.
THE GRAND ORCHESTRION, formerly the property of the GRAND DUKE OF BADEN, purchased at great expense by JACOB VALER, of this city, in combination with FLAMER'S ORCHESTRA and Miss NELLIE ANDERSON, will perform EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING at the above-mentioned place. Admission free. 1 13tf

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—GERMANTOWN, five minutes' walk from Wayne Station, two neat and comfortable Houses on WAYNE Street, below Manheim, suitable for a small and genteel family, with all the modern conveniences, gas, water, range, heater, etc. Rent, $400 per annum. Apply to JACOB KAUPP, No. 77 WISTER Street, Germantown. Possession at once. 6 18 tf

FOR SALE, HANDSOME ARCH STREET RESIDENCE. No. 1328, 20 by 137. In thorough order, with modern improvements. Apply to JOS. L. CAVEN,
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TO RENT.

TO RENT, FURNISHED—A HANDSOME three-story Brick Dwelling, with double back buildings, on the south side of Arch street, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets, with or without a stable. Apply to A. B. CARVER & CO., S. W. corner of NINTH and FILBERT Streets. 24 6t*

FOR RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE, No. 1807 WALNUT Street, opposite Rittenhouse Square. Apply to J. PARKER NORRIS,
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1869. OPENING 1869.
OF
FASHIONABLE SHAWLS.
BROCHE LONG.
BROCHE SQUARES,
STRIPE WOOLLENS,
MAGNIFICENT ARABS.
GENTS' MAUDS.
EYRE & LANDELL,
FOURTH AND ARCH,
6 11 stuth 3m rp PHILADELPHIA.

CARRIAGES.

GARDNER & FLEMING, CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
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BELOW WALNUT.
A Large Assortment of New and Second-hand
CARRIAGES,
INCLUDING
Rockaways, Phætons, Jenny Linds, Buggies, Depot Wagons, Etc. Etc., [3 23 tuths
For Sale at Reduced Prices.

WOODLANDS CEMETERY COMPANY.— The following Managers and Officers have been elected for the year 1869:—
ELI K. PRICE, President.
William H. Moore, Samuel S. Moon, Gillies Dallett, Edwin Greble, William W. Keen, Ferdinand J. Dreer, George L. Buzby, B. A. Knight.
Secretary and Treasurer, JOSEPH B. TOWNSEND.
The Managers have passed a resolution requiring both Lot-holders and Visitors to present tickets at the entrance for admission to the Cemetery. Tickets may be had at the Office of the Company, No. 813 ARCH Street, or of any of the Managers. 1 22

J. T. EASTON. J. M'MAHON.
EASTON & McMAHON, SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 2 COENTIES SLIP, New York.
No. 18 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia.
No. 45 W. PRATT Street, Baltimore.
We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice. 25§

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, of all numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches wide, Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN,
25§ 103 CHURCH Street (City Stores).

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1869.

OUR FOREIGN POLICY IN 1854 AND 1869.

In 1854 Franklin Pierce, a Democratic President of these United States, ordered James Buchanan, John T. Mason, and Pierre Soule, Democratic ambassadors at foreign courts, to assemble at some convenient place and deliberate how we could most expeditiously get possession of the island of Cuba. The venerable trio, since otherwise distinguished, met at Ostend, France, and after sitting in solemn convention for three days issued the "Ostend manifesto"—a document more celebrated perhaps, for its folly and rascality, than any other record of political history. These are its points:—In the beginning it sets forth various reasons why Cuba would be an advantageous acquisition to the United States; from this it glides, with an agreeable frankness, to the wretched condition of Spain, her financial distress, and the evident want of money which should compel her, if she had any self-respect at all, to sell us her spare property; finally, in a burst of confidence, it advocates the buying of Cuba if we can, and the stealing it if we can't. It says, with a great deal of truth, that the present (1854) was an age of "adventure"—of Democratic adventure, of course, though it does *not* say that—and though a Democratic President would inflexibly enforce the neutrality laws, yet he could not prevent "liberal-minded men" (like Mr. Walker and General Quitman) "from rushing to the assistance" of the Cubans in case they should revolt, which they were pretty sure to do if we wanted the island very badly. All of which was respectfully submitted to the Democratic President and the Democratic party, and by them most heartily endorsed.

When this admirable paper was promulgated in Europe, it was regarded everywhere as a very transparent though exceedingly good joke. But when it was clearly ascertained that it was no joke at all, that its venerable authors were perfectly serious, and were moreover supported by the great body of the Democratic party, then dominant in the United States, there went up such a cry of indignation and disgust from the civilized world that quickly brought the incorruptible organization to its knees. It assembled in National Convention in 1856, but declined, with commendable prudence, to go before the country on the Ostend circular. It nominated James Buchanan, that the South might see it was still of the same opinion, but would have none of its candidate's diplomatic triumphs engrafted on its platform. Nevertheless, the Ostend policy was the policy of the Democratic party, as everybody perfectly well knew, approved by its President in the White House, and written by the President it elected in the November of '56. It was the same policy that had stolen Texas, was then trying to steal Nicaragua, and was about to steal Cuba at the first convenient opportunity. It contained the grand principle of all our foreign policy under Democratic rule—manifest and shameless theft.

If we turn our eyes for one instant to our present relations with Cuba and Spain, we shall discern a moral progress in our people during the last fifteen years that clearly denotes the decay of Democratic influence.

Although a rebellion, as powerful in its effects as the principles which gave rise to it, has long been raging in Cuba; although the Spanish authority has been overthrown again and again; although Spain is weaker and more defenseless than she ever was, by reason of her own internal convulsions; although Cuba is twice as desirable an acquisition to the United States now than in 1854, when a Democratic administration wanted to steal her—the world of Europe and America will bear witness to the integrity of the policy pursued by President Grant. Unable to repress the sympathy of our people, he has watched with a jealous care that that sympathy should not take effect in filibustering expeditions from our territories. Unlike President Pierce, he can and does prevent "liberal-minded" men from compromising the national character. With an honesty rare in the history of the world, he has not recognized Cuban independence when strong and generous reasons weighed heavily in its scale. He has preserved intact a noble policy towards the distracted Government of Spain—a policy looking ultimately to the acquisition of Cuba, but now and always to the maintenance of our country's honor. That it is a question of high principle and not a mere caprice on the part of the present administration, is shown by the fact that its action is in direct opposition to the warmer sympathies of our people, all of whom pray for the liberty of Cuba, and are determined on her future annexation to the United States. Under these circumstances, reflecting persons may ask themselves which of the two parties now dividing this nation is the party of civilization and enlightenment, and which the party of barbarism and ignorance.

THE CANDIDATES FOR THE SUPREME BENCH.

No Republican in the State, and no good citizen who prefers acknowledged ability to unlettered mediocrity on the Supreme Bench, should fail to cast his vote at the coming election for Henry W. Williams. He is a lawyer of profound attainments, a judge of great experience, and admirably qualified in every respect to adorn his present position, and to render great service to the people of Pennsylvania in expounding their laws, as a member of their highest judicial tribunal. The Democracy, in nominating C. L. Pershing, an obscure country lawyer, perpetrated a terrible blunder, which the voters should not be slow to correct at the polls. It is a matter of vital importance to have men of the highest ability in the State Court of last resort. Many questions which, directly or indirectly, deeply affect every citizen, come before that body for ultimate decision, and in the midst of the folly and recklessness which prevail elsewhere, and especially in the Legislature, it is absolutely necessary that our foolish laws should be wisely interpreted. Judge Williams has enjoyed a superior training for this position through an extensive practice at the Pittsburg bar, long service as Judge of the District Court of Allegheny county, and also considerable experience on the Supreme Bench. His abilities are acknowledged by his political foes as well as his partisan friends, and there is scarcely a single man in the Commonwealth better fitted by antecedents and mental characteristics to adorn his present position than himself. When he was a candidate before he was defeated by a small majority by Judge Sharswood, the strongest and ablest man the Democracy could put in the field, and this result was due in a large degree to the Republican votes cast in Philadelphia for the Democratic candidate at that time, on account of his well-known abilities as a lawyer and judge. In Allegheny county, where Judge Williams was then best known, he enjoyed the public confidence to an equal or even a superior degree, and now that his acquirements are well understood throughout the State, his election may be anticipated with great confidence. It is difficult to explain the nomination of an obscure lawyer like Pershing as his antagonist, in any other way than by the supposition that the Democratic leaders felt that it was scarcely worth while to damage the reputation of one of their attorneys or judges of acknowledged legal ability by nominating him as a candidate in what they felt would be a hopeless contest. But whatever may have been their motives, the people should certainly take very good care to avoid the calamity of the election of a fifth-rate lawyer to the Supreme Bench.

TERRITORIAL CONSOLIDATIONS.

At the recent banquet of the Peace Congress, in Switzerland, Victor Hugo toasted the United States, and said that "he felt sure that, in imitating the example of America, Europe would eventually become a federative republic." This is a grand and startling idea, and though it is advanced now only by a writer of romance, it may hereafter claim the grave attention of statesmen and of the most solemn deliberative bodies. In our own time two great territorial consolidations have occurred in Europe, which would have been deemed utterly impossible a generation ago. The creation of a united Italy and of the new Germanic Confederation marks the spirit as well as the progress of the age. The telegraph and the railroad are great destroyers of ancient prejudices, and the facilities now afforded for commingling the populations of different nations, not merely during holiday tours, but at great international industrial expositions like those held in France and England, go far to convince men that the whole world is kin, and that the old idea that people who spoke a different language from your own, or who resided on the other side of a boundary line, were natural enemies, was a relic of barbarism. John Bull is gradually discovering that Johnny Crapeau is not necessarily and inevitably a deadly enemy, and even Germans and Frenchmen can consort together without feeling an irresistible impulse to cut each other's throats.

During the late war in this country, John Bright, in combating the prevalent desire of British politicians to promote the disruption of the United States, took the broad ground that the welfare of all mankind would be advanced by the reduction of the number of national governments instead of their increase, and that this doctrine could be advantageously applied to Europe as well as America. He thus foreshadowed, in part, Victor Hugo's sentiment; and though he said nothing of a great European republic, it is difficult to understand how the diverse continental nations can be peacefully, permanently, and advantageously combined except upon the great republican system. Powerful warriors may temporarily establish an empire upon the ruins of broken thrones, but they cannot firmly weld together the entire continent on any other principle than the rule of the people for the people, which has proved so efficacious here.

While Hugo is predicting a future great republic in Europe, events are ripening for the peaceable extension of the sway of our own Government over all the outlying regions to the north and south. It is folly to seek aggrandizement by war, excessive expenditures, or a tortuous diplomatic policy; but if we simply govern ourselves well and wisely, the British possessions in North America, Mexico, and the West India Islands will in good time as inevitably fall into our lap as the ripe apple falls to the ground.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Hon. Columbus Delano, during his stumping tour in this State, has made some gratifying statements in regard to the marked improvements in the method of collecting the revenue which have been established by the present administration. He alleges that during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, the whole amount of whisky on which duty was paid was only 4,609,546 gallons, and no other portion of the yearly product (which is estimated at 100,000,000 gallons) was accounted for except 4,227,101 gallons exported from the bonded warehouses. During the fiscal year ending on the 30th of June, 1869, the tax was collected on 62,009,331 gallons of whisky, making a net increase of revenue on this single article, notwithstanding the reduction of the rate of taxation from two dollars to fifty cents per gallon, of $15,286,000. The increased internal revenue receipts from tobacco during the same period amounted to $4,082,000. And the increased receipts from internal revenue during the present quarter over the corresponding period of last year he estimates at ten millions of dollars, or at the rate of forty millions per annum.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.

☞ SAINT MICHAEL'S CHURCH, HIGH Street, Germantown.
Feast of Saint Michael and All Angels, WEDNESDAY, September 29. Services as follows:—
10½ A. M.—Morning Prayer and Holy Communion. Sermon by Rev. Dr. DAVIES, of St. Peter's.
3½ P. M.—Children's Service.
8 P. M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon by Rev. Dr. RUDDER, of St. Stephen's.
Offertory at each service for Sunday School Building and Mortgage on Church. 9 25stu 2t*

☞ FIFTEENTH WARD—AN ADJOURNED MEETING of the Republican Citizens of the FIFTEENTH WARD, favorable to the formation of a Ticket which will command the support of intelligent voters, will be held on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 29th inst., at 7½ o'clock, at the Mission Room, north side of BRANDYWINE, above Fifteenth street. 9 28 2t

☞ THE CORNER-STONE LAYING AT Messiah Ev. Lutheran Church (Rev. Dr. Conrad's), S. W. corner SIXTEENTH and JEFFERSON Streets, having been postponed on account of the rain on Sabbath, will take place THIS (Tuesday) AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock. All are invited. 11*

☞ TO THE CITIZENS OF THE FIFTEENTH WARD.—Some *Fool* or *Knave* has posted my name as a candidate for Select Council. For more than forty years I have resided in this city, but have never been a candidate for office. W. W. BURNELL, the Gas-Copperhead candidate, has in less than half that time been *forty times* a candidate.
9 27 3t THOMAS W. PRICE.

☞ DUTTON'S PIANO ROOMS.—FIRST-CLASS PIANOS AT FIXED PRICES.
Magnificent stock of the best Pianos of various manufacturers at lowest prices. Establishment of the One-price system, and Immense Reduction in Prices. The Finest Pianos in the market.
CHICKERING & SONS' PIANOS.
MARSCHALL & MITTAUER'S PIANOS.
IHNE & SON'S PIANOS. NEW PIANOS TO RENT.
WILLIAM H. DUTTON,
9 7 1m Nos. 1126 and 1128 CHESNUT Street.

☞ J. E. GOULD, NO. 923 CHESNUT Street, is selling Steck & Co.'s and Haines Bros'. Pianos and Mason & Hamlin's Cabinet Organs *nearly as low as at any former time.* 8 26

☞ OFFICE RECEIVER OF TAXES.
PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 25, 1869.
TO TAXPAYERS.—Notice is hereby given that a penalty of TWO PER CENT. will be added to all city taxes unpaid after October 1.
JOHN M. MELLOY,
9 25 5t Receiver of Taxes.

☞ OFFICE OF THE FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 20, 1869.
An Election for TEN DIRECTORS for the ensuing year will be held, agreeably to charter, at the Office of the Company, on MONDAY, October 4 next, between 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.
9 20 14t J. W. McALLISTER, Secretary.

☞ QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.
CAPITAL, £3,000,000.
SABINE, ALLEN & DUILLES, Agents,
9 25 FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

☞ LAW DEPARTMENT, UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.—A term will commence on MONDAY, October 4. Introductory Lecture by Professor MORRIS, at 8 o'clock P. M. 9 21 12

☞ CHARLES GIBBONS HAS REMOVED his LAW OFFICE to the North American newspaper building, No. 132 S. THIRD Street, second floor, front. 9 22 1m

☞ THE COMMITTEE ON WOODEN Pavement will report on TUESDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock, at the northwest corner of WEST and OAATES Streets. [1t*] R. STEWART, Chairman.

CLOTHING.

EQUINOCTIAL.

The Windows of Heaven are Opened!
AND SO ARE THE DOORS
OF THE
GREAT BROWN HALL.
FALL IN! GENTLEMEN!
FALL OPENING! WIDE OPEN!
OPEN COUNTENANCES OF DELIGHTED BOYS!
OPEN PURSES OF BENIGNANT PARENTS!
OPEN! OPEN! OPEN!
A FINE OPENING
Is presented to gentlemen and their boys to rig themselves from top to toe, in our elegant Fall Clothing. The cheapest in Christendom.
Goods made in this country.
Goods of foreign importation.
Goods of the finest quality.
Goods of the choicest manufacture.
We give the closest attention to keeping up our Custom Department.
The best Clothes in town,
Now ready for you, gentlemen,
Or ready to be made to order,
According to your measure.
ROCKHILL & WILSON,
GREAT BROWN HALL,
NOS. 603 AND 605 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

OGDEN & HYATT,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
No. 815 ARCH STREET.
COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF CHOICE GOODS.
TERMS MODERATE. 9 16 thstu3mrp

WESTON & BROTHER,
TAILORS,
No. 900 ARCH ST., PHILADELPHIA,
Invite special attention to their HANDSOME STOCK
OF
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
JUST RECEIVED.
A SUPERIOR GARMENT AT A REASONABLE PRICE.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. 9 18 3mrp

THE CHESNUT STREET
One-price Clothing House,
NO. 609 CHESNUT ST., ABOVE SIXTH.
COMPLETE NEW FALL STOCK.
LARGE AND CHOICE ASSORTMENT.
PRICES AS LOW AS THE LOWEST.
DO NOT FAIL TO CALL AND EXAMINE.
STRICTLY ONE PRICE. [9 25 stuth3m
PERRY & CO.

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILated and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 rp*

LOST.

$10 REWARD.—LOST—A CERTIFICATE of New City Loan, No. 1529, for $4500, in the name of JOHN GARDE. Application has been made for a renewal of said certificate. Of no use to any one but
M. P. GARDE,
9 24 ftu 3t* No. 228 DEAN Street, Philadelphia.

BONNETS, HATS, ETC.

RETAIL DEPARTMENT.
BONNET OPENING.
We will exhibit a Complete Line of
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PHILADELPHIA, August 27, 1869.
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Gentlemen:—In the year 1856 I unfortunately was in business in the Artisan Building, which was destroyed by fire on the 10th of April. I had then in use what I supposed was a Fire-Proof Safe, but upon opening it I found everything destroyed, and fire burning therein.
You will recollect, gentlemen, there was several of your Safes in that fire, also several in the fire at Sixth and Commerce streets, the next May, five weeks afterwards, all of which upon being opened proved they were fire-proof indeed, for I witnessed the opening of the most of them, and in every case the contents were preserved, while Safes of other makers were partially or entirely destroyed. I at once concluded to have something that I could depend upon, and purchased one of your Safes.
The safe I purchased of you at that time was subjected to a white heat (which was witnessed by several gentlemen that reside in the neighborhood) at the destruction of my Marble Paper factory, 921 Wallace street, on the afternoon and evening of the 24th inst. After digging the safe from the ruins, and opening it this morning, I was much pleased to find everything, consisting of books, papers, money and silverware, all right. I shall want another of your safes as soon as I can get a place to continue my business in. I could not rest contented with any other make of safes.
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MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

"Rachel the Reaper" at the Chesnut.

The play with which Miss Laura Keene inaugurated the second week of her management had much to contend against last evening in the way of rival attractions. At one of the theatres the most popular tragedian of the day is crowding the house with the class of playgoers who are best disposed to patronize dramatic art of an elevated type, and at the other establishment a new and skilfully advertised drama by Boucicault, with a suggestion of impropriety about it, attracted a crowd of another kind. In spite of which, the Chesnut was well filled with an audience of intelligent ladies and gentlemen, who assembled to witness a play which is lamentably deficient in the sensational element upon which the great Boucicault relies for success, and which he declares, with an impudent self-sufficiency, has relegated Shakspeare to the closet and rendered obsolete the standard dramas which, before his time, were the delight of many generations of playgoers—a play which has little to recommend it but its refined and elevated tone, its poetical feeing, its touching picture of honest poverty and true love struggling against despair, and its glimpses of homely English rural life. It is gratifying to know that there are playgoers who can appreciate a simple idyllic drama like this, and its production at the commencement of the season is a pleasant augury of the good taste and intelligence which will characterize the new management of the Chesnut. A succession of plays of as pure and noble a type as *Rachel the Reaper* will give the Chesnut an enviable reputation as a house where men can take their families at all times, without fear that they will have occasion to repent so doing, and it will attract to its walls a class of persons who rarely visit theatrical entertainments of any kind. If Miss Keene continues as she has begun, she will deserve and undoubtedly will receive the support of those who look upon the drama as a high and noble art, and as a means of culture more powerful in its influences than almost any other.

Charles Reade is undoubtedly one of the most vigorous dramatic writers of the day, and wit his great genius for that class of work, and in the dearth of good playwrights, it is almost a matter for regret that he did not devote himself exclusively to dramatic of literature. As it is, he is either the author or part author of some of the very best works that have been produced in our day. *Masks and Faces* and *The King's Rival* are both plays that will hold the stage so long as there are actresses to be found capable of representing "Peg Woffington" and "Nell Gwynne," and his dramatization of Tennyson's idyl of "Dora" will be remembered when the performances of Boucicault have been consigned to the dirt heap. Whatever else may be said of Charles Reade, he is at least honest and sincere, and even in those works which have been most fiercely attacked, the purity of his intentions cannot be disputed. In both *Masks and Faces* and *The King's Rival* he has given us portraits of women of dubious reputation, but in neither of these pieces is there any pandering to a vitiated taste or a prurient curiosity; and it cannot be disputed that the tendency of these pieces is pure and elevating, and they are undisfigured by any of the false and perverted sentiment which makes such dramas as *Camille* offensive. The interview of "Peg Woffington" with the injured wife of her lover, and the scene where "Nell Gwynne" watches from behind the folds of the curtain the marriage of "Rochester" and "La Belle Stuart," are profoundly pathetic, and while they excite the deepest pity for the heroine, they also teach a lesson that is the more impressive from the entire absence of all coarseness in the conception of the characters and the language of the drama. Of a different style from these are the pastoral plays of *Dora* and *Rachel the Reaper*. The first named achieved a partial success in this city two seasons ago, and a very decided success more recently when produced under better auspices in New York and Boston. Those of our readers who saw it when it was performed at the Chesnut will remember it as one of the most delightful pieces brought out that season; and if Miss Keene were to put it upon the stage of the Chesnut at this time, it would probably receive the meed of praise that is due it from an intelligent public.

Rachel the Reaper is the simple story of a poor girl who is beguiled into marriage by a man who has another wife. Her child is born and dies, and then she is forced to conceal her story for fear it will not be credited, and that it will prevent her from obtaining work at the hands of the honest but hard-headed and prejudiced rustics. With her old grandfather she wanders about the country reaping in the fields, the two asking to be paid as one. "Robert Hathorne," the son of a bluff old farmer, is attracted by her beauty and modest demeanor, and falls in love with her. His father, however, wishes him to marry his cousin, "Rose Mayfield," a rich and pretty widow, who is also courted by "Dick Hickman," the pretended husband of "Rachel," whose wife is now dead, and he a wealthy landowner. The interest of the play turns upon the constant love of "Robert Hathorne" for "Rachel;" her growing affection for him, combined with her dread that the bitter story of her life will be told in such a manner as to ruin her in his estimation; the efforts of the old farmer to bring about a match between "Rose" and "Robert," and the attempts of several other suitors, including "Dick Hickman," to gain the hand of the pretty widow. The piece is a gem in its way, and it only wants a little more dramatic force and energy to make it a most beautiful and fascinating performance.

Miss Keene's personation of "Rachel" was in keeping with the idyllic character of the piece, and she gave a refined and delicate portrait of the poor girl suffering under a great and unmerited wrong, but whose troubles are finally brought to a close, and her happiness restored by the love of a high-minded and honest man. Mr. J. H. Jack, who made his first appearance, was admirable as the bluff, hearty, good-humored, and imperious old farmer; and Mr. Wallis was equally as good as "Daddy Patrick," the grandfather of "Rachel," an old Waterloo campaigner of fourscore years. Mr. Sheridan represented "Robert Hathorne" in accordance with the spirit of the text. The character scarcely permits of much acting, but Mr. Sheridan would improve his personation by infusing a little more energy into his manner. As "Dick Hickman" Mr. Mordaunt had a part exactly suited to him, and he did it very well; and Miss Jennie Anderson, who appeared for the first time, made a favorable impression as "Rose Mayfield." Mr. Vining Bowers made a good representative of the comic character of the piece, "Mr. Casenower," a scientific agriculturist and butterfly collector, who is numbered among the suitors of the pretty widow. The part of "Dame Hathorne" was creditably filled by Miss Mary Carr; and Messrs. W. J. Stanton and B. F. McNulty were amusing as the representatives of a couple of comical Irishmen.

The piece is put upon the stage with care and good taste, although it gives but little opportunity for scenic display, and it is well acted throughout.

"Formosa; or, The Railroad to Ruin," at the Arch.

When a dramatist desires to force a stupid or indecent play upon the public, and to receive for it a run which its intrinsic merits could never possibly achieve, he picks a quarrel with the press, if such a quarrel be possible. And if any argument were needed to convince dramatists and managers that theatrical success is a mere creature of public opinion, as manipulated by the press, the success which attends a play against which its thunders have been profusely directed on the score of indecency should be sufficient. The yellow-haired Blondes have left us, and now that they are gone, we do not contribute to the success of their attempt at perverting the tastes and perchance contaminating the morals of our play-goers, by again expressing our belief that the crowded houses which they drew every night of their stay were out of all proportion to their merits, even when they were viewed from the standpoint of indecency. Their advent upon the boards of the Arch was heralded by a grand flourish of virtuous and indignant trumpets. They quarrelled with the newspapers in New York, and the newspapers of that city were foolish enough to take up the quarrel and give them the most unstinted gratuitous advertising, some choice extracts from which crept into the journals here, and ensured an overwhelming house on the opening night. The Blondes did their best to transfer their quarrels, along with their pink legs and their yellow hair, to Philadelphia. By dint of unparalleled exertions of the most undignified kind, they succeeded in a measure, and, as a consequence, the house was crammed every night. It can not be denied that their audiences were made up of the most enthusiastic material, of men—and must we not add, of women?—who professed, with a show of sincerity, to believe that the legs of Miss Lydia Thompson were wonderful to behold; that they were more shapely, more nimble, more dazzling than the ordinary run of legs; and that Miss Lydia Thompson, by virtue of the possession of these legs, was entitled to a front rank in the profession with which she claimed to be allied. The fact that Miss Lydia Thompson leaves behind her a host of friends in tears is of no more significance, however, than the fact that the return of Jimmy Haggerty to the Eastern Penitentiary will be followed by a scene equally as lachrymose. It is absolutely true, beyond all cavil, that there is no accounting for some people's tastes.

And now "Jenny Boker," alias "Formosa," enters the arena, and is greeted by a crowded house, simply and solely because Dion Boucicault, whose creation she is, has contrived to get into a grand row with the virtuous London press. Boucicault has made a bold stroke. "I have broken down," says he in his letter to the London *Times*, "a barrier which prejudice had established. I have proclaimed a literary thoroughfare, with the full approbation of the public. And," he adds, in conclusion, "I mean to keep it open." So he rakes "Formosa" out of her gilded slums, and parades her upon the stage, surrounded by all the accessories of her ignoble life. He touches up her vices from the virtuous standpoint, drags her through the mire again and again, in all her dazzling splendor, and brings her to grief, in a measure, at the end, by not rewarding her lack of virtue with the prize which justice and decency award to its possession; and having so done, imagines that he has contributed something towards making vice obnoxious and virtue attractive; that he has strengthened "the proprieties and delicate sentiments which form the bases of society," and which, according to his claim, "are engendered by a knowledge of wrong as much as by a sense of right;" that he has imparted "a true knowledge of the world" to the young and pure, and thereby "purged" them of "much of perilous stuff, the growth of curiosity and ignorance;" and finally, in case all these apologies and excuses avail not, asserts that "Jenny Boker," alias "Formosa," is no worse than, if as bad as "Norma," "Don Giovanni," "Rigoletto," "Violetta," "Lucrezia Borgia," "Marguerita," "Amina," and sundry other heroes and heroines of the Italian stage. But the newspapers are not appeased; the quarrel is transferred to the United States; "Formosa" is cried down by the press as "unsavory," in the New World as well as in the Old; the public demand a sight of her in every leading city, in order that they may judge of her for themselves; and in the highly virtuous town of Chicago, especially, she drives even the Blondes from the stage and monopolizes the three theatres at one and the same time. It is not surprising that she draws and pays. But it is surprising that Boucicault should claim, in the letter from which we have already quoted, that "the great public differ in opinion" from the critics, simply because she does draw and pay. The people whose curiosity or perverted tastes lead them to crowd the theatres where "Formosa" reigns supreme during her ephemeral career, which will be limited at best to one or two seasons, are one thing; "the great public," which has decreed immortality to Shakespeare's masterly creations, and whose approving voice has kept *The School for Scandal*, *The Rivals*, *She Stoops to Conquer*, *The Honeymoon*, *The Hunchback*, and works of this class, upon the stage for a half century and more, is quite another. But to this "great public" Boucicault has seldom appealed.

As to the plot of Mr. Boucicault's effusion, it may be summarized thus, with the cast of characters on its first presentation at the Arch Street Theatre last night:—"Formosa," alias "Jenny Boker" (Mrs. John Drew), is the daughter of "Sam Boker" (Mr. Hemple), a retired pugilist, who is acting as "coach" to the Oxford crew, in their training for the approaching University race. She has saved up some money—how she did it is made quite apparent—has set her father up in business, and is in love with "Tom Burroughs" (Mr. J. F. Cathcart), the captain and stroke-oar of the Oxford crew. "Compton Kerr" and "Major Jorum" (Messrs. L. L. James and D. E. Ralston), two heavy villains, who wish to get "Tom" into their clutches, encounter "Jenny" at the "Old Swan" boat-house, which is kept by her mother (Mrs. Thayer), penetrate her disguise, and recognize in her the notorious "Formosa" of London. Threatening to expose her evil ways to her parents, who yet regard her as being something very different from what she is, they secure in her an ally in the conspiracy against "Tom," into which she enters with some zeal, which has its source in the jealousy entertained of "Nellie" (Miss Lizzie Price), the ward of the old college tutor, with whom "Tom" thinks himself in love, and against whom "Bob Saunders" (Mr. Craig), a professional vagabond, puts in a claim to paternity, just as the curtain descends for the first time. In the second act "Tom," led on by the two heavy villains and "Formosa," plunges headlong into the gay and festive sports of which the latter's London villa is the scene. The "Earl of Eden" (Mr. G. W. Stoddart), the coxswain of the Oxford crew, endeavors to divert him from the "railroad to ruin," but is frustrated by the wiles of the enchantress. In the third act "Nellie," who has now become the companion of her vagabond ancestor, discovers that "Tom's" affections are centred upon "Formosa," ascertains the danger in which he is involved, and makes known the state of the case to old "Mrs. Boker." But vice is again triumphant over virtue, and the unhappy "stroke" of the Oxfords, on the very evening before the race, is arrested for debt and placed in the durance vile of a sponging-house, and "Formosa," at last repentant, but unable to avert this calamity, returns to her parents in deep distress of mind. But in the fourth and last act virtue gets the advantage in a measure. The sponging-house is stormed by the magnanimous Cambridge crew, "Tom" is released from his imprisonment, the University race transpires and Oxford wins the day, the two heavy villains are nabbed by the police on the charge of forgery, and, by way of making the account square with virtue, "Tom" is supposed to marry "Nellie" despite her disreputable parentage.

Into this outline is crammed a vast amount of detail, a labored effort being made to bring out in the boldest relief the character of "Formosa" and her associates. But in this respect Mr. Boucicault has made a signal failure. Taken as a whole, *Formosa* is weak, flimsy, and trashy; but when we view it from the immoral standpoint, it dwindles into a downright fizzle. If the author had drawn more liberally on Offenbach's vile medley, *La Vie Parisienne*, if he had thrown aside his gloves and handled iniquity with his bare hands, if he had so far forgotten his manhood and overcome his wholesome fear of public opinion and the press as to make his stage "Formosa" a true copy of the living and breathing "Formosa" of Hyde Park and Fulham, the fuss and fume of the London papers would have been, in a measure, justified, and the opening of this new literary thoroughfare would have marked an epoch in the history of the English stage. But as the thing stands, it is scarcely worth the attention which it has received, and such of our readers as take the trouble to see it, in the expectation of beholding something glaringly indecent, will leave the theatre with a feeling of disappointment. If any doting parent desires to "purge" the minds of his daughters of the "perilous stuff" which "curiosity and ignorance" have implanted in them, it will be well for him to bide his time and wait till something better or worse comes along.

The play was produced at the Arch Street Theatre last evening, for the first time in this city. The parts, as noted above, were all creditably rendered; but we would prefer to wait until the new members of the company appear in roles of more exact requirement and more intrinsic merit before entering upon their comparative merits more at length than we have already done. It is necessary, however, to notice in passing the rare unction with which Mr. D. E. Ralston personated the seedy "Major Jorum," a sort of degenerated "De Boots." Mr. Boucicault has thrown more individuality into this part than into all the others, and Mr. Ralston is fully equal to the task of bringing out all its characteristic points. The piece is mounted in the careful and elaborate style for which the Arch Street Theatre has obtained a well-deserved reputation. The villa scene in the second act is quite attractive, and the rescue of "Tom" from the Sponging-house in the fourth act is exhilarating in the extreme, although it savors rather strongly of the Bowery style. As for the culmination of the whole affair—the great University Boat Race, which claims to divide the interest of the piece with the waywardness of "Formosa"—we cannot say much in commendation, if last night's performance is to be considered a test of its mechanical merit. The rowing of both crews was rather wild, but perhaps their members will be able in time to tug away at their oars without bumping their heads together so violently.

The City Amusements.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. Booth will appear this evening as "Hamlet."

AT THE CHESNUT the drama of *Rachel the Reaper* will be performed this evening.

AT THE ARCH the drama of *Formosa* will be repeated this evening.

AT THE ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE the burlesque of *Norma* and other comicalities will be presented this evening.

THE PAREPA-ROSA ENGLISH OPERA TROUPE will open at the Academy of Music, on Monday evening next, for a season of twelve nights, with Wallace's opera of *Maritana*, with Madame Parepa-Rosa, Mrs. Seguin, and Messrs. Castle, A. Laurence, Campbell, Seguin, and others in the cast. On Tuesday, October 5, *La Sonnambula* will be given, with Miss Rose Hersee as "Amina." The sale of seats will commence on Thursday at 9 A. M., at the Academy and at Trumpler's.

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MERCHANT TAILORING GOODS,
BOYS' AND YOUTHS' WEAR,
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
TO-DAY (Monday), SEPTEMBER 27, 1869.
We have provided for and have determined to have a very great increase of trade this season, and to this end we have left nothing undone. Our old customers will find greater satisfaction than ever before in dealing with us, and new customers will find we have the
LOWEST PRICES,
LARGEST STOCK,
BEST WORKMANSHIP,
ALL NEW STYLES, FASHIONABLE CUTS,
RECENT IMPROVEMENTS,
BEST HOME MANUFACTURES,
RICH MATERIALS, IN ENDLESS VARIETY,
AT
OAK HALL BUILDINGS,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.
SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS,
WANAMAKER & BROWN.

NOTE.—*We heartily wish the public generally would examine the "Scale of Prices" we have adopted this fall. It is lower than ever before, and such as cannot be approached by other houses not enjoying our facilities and large business.*

SUNNYSIDE! SUNNYSIDE!—
We claim the following among our improvements:—
1. It is so constructed that ONE-THIRD MORE OF THE RADIATING SURFACE EXTENDS INTO THE ROOM, giving that much more additional heat without extra fuel.
2. It is the only WARM AIR FIREPLACE HEATER in the market. Like the regular built cellar Heater, it loses no heat, but confines it all to its legitimate purposes.
3. The fuel magazine is DOUBLE the usual size, extending from the fire-box to the top of the stove, with capacity for twenty-four hours' supply of coal.
4. The patent DOUBLE COVER FOR COAL MAGAZINE consumes the gas, prevents escape of gas into the room, and makes it impossible for any puffings or explosions to occur. This is an advantage possessed by no other fireplace stove in the market.
5. There are THREE AIR CHAMBERS, wherein a brisk circulation is kept up, drawing the cold air in the room through heated flues INTO A LARGE HOT AIR RESERVOIR, at the back of the stove.
6. No side-pipes are used, as the air is heated in a RESERVOIR HAVING DOUBLE RADIATING FLUES AND DOUBLE BACK, supplying large quantities of hot air, without waste of heat or fuel.
7. The SUNNYSIDE utilizes the waste heat so thoroughly that we frequently heat an adjoining room on the first, besides heating the rooms in the second and third stories.
8. A damper on the top of the stove, connected with the hot-air flues, CONTROLS THE QUANTITY OF HOT AIR REQUIRED for the USE OF EITHER THE UPPER OR LOWER ROOMS. All other fireplace stoves are very inconvenient in this respect.
9. The Grate is self-cleaning, and NO DUST CAN ESCAPE while shaking it.
10. All parts of this stove are made from the very best materials, and in the most substantial manner, ALL UNDER THE SUPERINTENDENCE OF THE PATENTEE.
GEORGE P. SHOCH & CO., No. 333 N. Second street, Philadelphia.

MARRIED.

STOUT—ANDREWS.—On the 17th of October, 1868, by the Rev. William Elwell, Mr. EUGENE A. STOUT to Miss ADDIE L. ANDREWS, all of Philadelphia.

VINCENT—GALLOWAY.—On the evening of January 13, 1869, by the Rev. Samuel Durborow, Mr. SAMUEL VINCENT to Miss HANNAH GALLOWAY, all of this city.

DIED.

DORRANCE.—At Bristol, September 26, JOHN DORRANCE, in the 57th year of his age.
The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from St. James' Church, Bristol, on Thursday, the 30th instant, at 4 o'clock P. M.

KINKADE.—On the 25th instant, after a short but severe illness, Mrs. MARTHA KINKADE, wife of Charles Kinkade, and daughter of the late James Russell, in the 32d year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 1507 Bartram street, west of Twentieth street, on Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock.

McINTYRE.—On the 27th instant, PETER, son of Patrick and Susan McIntyre, in the 25th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Typographical Union, No. 2, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 1333 Catharine street, on Thursday morning at 8½ o'clock.

MINNICK.—On the 25th instant, PHILIP ALEXANDER MINNICK, in his 22d year.
The relatives and friends, Fulton Lodge, No. 34, K. of P., and Garrick Beneficial Society, are invited to attend his funeral, from his parents' (Alexander and Jane Minnick) residence, No. 646 Wharton street, on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Mount Moriah Cemetery.

ROSS.—On the 27th instant, ELIZABETH J. ROSS, relict of the late John Ross, in the 66th year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son, Charles B. Ross, No 308 Dickerson street, on Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Lafayette Cemetery.

THOMAS.—Fell asleep in Jesus, on the 25th instant, WILLIAM C. THOMAS
His friends and those of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No 1344 Chesnut street, on Wednesday morning, the 29th instant, at 10 o'clock. To proceed to Laurel Hill Cemetery.

MCCXXVIII.—I WOULD RESPECTFULLY inform Undertakers that, in order to meet the increased demand for my patent BURIAL CASKETS, I have taken the large Factory at No. 1228 RIDGE AVENUE.
With my enlarged facilities, I am now prepared to supply promptly all orders in city or country.
S 4 thsturp3 E. S. HARLEY

PIANOS.

A CARD.—I HAVE DURING THE last year been selling my elegant Steck & Co.'s and Haines Bro's. Pianos nearly as low as at any former time, asking less than three-fourths of the regular factory-marked retail prices, but do not bind myself to any plan of "fixed prices" *not* to take even less than these reduced old-time figures. A call and examination of the most complete stock of Pianos and Mason & Hamlin organs ever seen in Philadelphia will satisfy all as to who has reduced prices.
J. E. GOULD, 7 24stuth3m No. 923 CHESNUT Street.

ALBRECHT, RIEKES & SCHMIDT, MANUFACTURERS OF FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES.
Full guarantee and moderate prices.
S 24 WAREROOMS, No. 610 ARCH Street.

FOR SALE.

VALUABLE LIMESTONE QUARRIES AND KILNS AT PUBLIC SALE.—On the premises, turnpike at Bridgeport, one mile west of Norristown, at 3 o'clock, WEDNESDAY, 29th instant, a Valuable Farm of 30 acres, together with Limestone Quarries and 7 Kilns, Steam-Engine, Boiler, Tools, and Valuable Stock Horses, Carts and Harness.
At the same time, superior Land Lime in small lots. It*

COPARTNERSHIPS.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of CORNELIUS & BAKER was dissolved by mutual consent on July 2, 1869.
The business of the manufactory will be settled and closed by ROBERT CORNELIUS, at No. 821 CHERRY Street, and that of the store by ISAAC F. BAKER, at No. 710 CHESNUT Street.
ROBERT CORNELIUS,
ISAAC F. BAKER,
WILLIAM C. BAKER,
ROBERT C. CORNELIUS,
JOHN C. CORNELIUS,
ROBERT C. BAKER,
CHARLES E. CORNELIUS.
Philadelphia, September 2, 1869.

The undersigned, late of CORNELIUS & BAKER, have this day entered into a copartnership under the firm name of CORNELIUS & SONS.
Having purchased the factories (No. 821 Cherry street and Fifth street near Columbia avenue) and all the machinery of the late firm, we are prepared to continue the manufacture and sale of Gas Fixtures, Lamps, etc, at No 821 CHERRY Street, Philadelphia.
ROBERT CORNELIUS,
ROBERT C. CORNELIUS,
JOHN C. CORNELIUS,
CHARLES E. CORNELIUS.
Philadelphia, September 2, 1869. 9 2 1m

CRAWFORD ARNOLD and ROBERT C. BAKER, late of CORNELIUS & BAKER, have this day formed a copartnership under the name of ARNOLD & BAKER. Having purchased the entire stock of goods of the late firm of Cornelius & Baker, at 710 CHESNUT Street, they are prepared to continue at that place the sale of Gas Fixtures, Lamps Bronzes, etc. 9 2 1m

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACES AND COOKING RANGES.

1,461,600
Cubic feet of space, thoroughly heated by EIGHT medium-sized GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACES, at United States Naval Asylum, Philadelphia.

PERFECT SUCCESS.

It is three years since the above Furnaces were invented and offered to the public. The advantages they combine have given them a most signal success. Already in our city it has taken the lead,
AND THE DEMAND CAN SCARCELY BE SUPPLIED.

The community are assured that the essential features which have given the Golden Eagle such unbounded popularity are not found in any other Furnaces now extant.
An examination is solicited.
SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.
CHAS. WILLIAMS,
Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET STREET
S 27 fmw2mrp PHILADELPHIA.

GREAT SAVING OF FUEL.—COMSTOCK'S PATENT REVOLVING FLUE RADIATOR
Should be in use on every Heater and Stove. It increases the heat fifty per cent. and saves nearly one-half of the coal, and will also heat a room above in place of a stove. CALL AND SEE THEM at the manufactory of
C. J. DOUGHERTY, 9 27 1m No. 120 N. NINTH Street.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS AND HOTEL KEEPERS.

OUR LINEN DEPARTMENT

Is now unusually full, and contains a large quantity of Goods bought very low from manufacturers' stocks abroad, and which are to be sold at prices far below last season's. These goods are all of the most celebrated makes, and include all the articles necessary to Housekeeping.

HOMER, COLLADAY & CO.,
Nos. 1412 and 1414 CHESNUT STREET,
9 25 stuth3t PHILADELPHIA.

CLAN PLAIDS.

HOMER, COLLADAY & CO.

Would call special attention to their splendid assortment of these FASHIONABLE GOODS for the present season, in various grades.

NOVEL FABRICS.

HOMER, COLLADAY & CO.

Are now displaying a number of Novelties, both in texture and design, just received from Paris for
WALKING DRESSES AND SUITS.

NEW CARPETINGS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
No. 904 CHESNUT STREET.

FALL IMPORTATION.

FRENCH MOQUETTE CARPETS

DESIGNED BY THE BEST ARTISTS IN PARIS, FOR SALE ONLY BY US, AND AT LESS PRICES THAN EVER BEFORE OFFERED.

6-4 VELVETS.

NEW AND ELEGANT ORIGINAL DESIGNS IN J. CROSSLEYS & SONS' 6-4 VELVETS FOR PARLORS, WITH BORDERS TO MATCH, EXCLUSIVE PATTERNS.

ENGLISH BRUSSELS.

Novelties in ENGLISH BRUSSELS CARPETS in the Louis XVI, Marie Antoinette, Persian, Alhambra, Illuminated, and other styles, in entirely new and original drawings.

ALSO,

ENGLISH BRUSSELS FOR HALL AND STAIRS

ALL WIDTHS, WITH BORDERS TO MATCH.

1000 PIECES NEW TAPESTRIES.

JUST OPENED, 1000 PIECES OF ALL THE NEW STYLES OF TAPESTRIES FOR THE SEASON, AT

MODERATE PRICES.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
No. 904 CHESNUT STREET,
S 31 PHILADELPHIA.

LITERATURE.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

—From Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger we have received several of their recent publications in the way of fiction and juvenile literature.

"Laure, the History of a Blighted Life," by L. C. H., is a French story, or, rather, a story the scene of which is laid in France. It has a somewhat melancholy cast, but that will be rather a merit than otherwise with a good many readers; and as the story is one of real interest, it will be tolerably sure of admirers. Considerable skill has been shown in the construction of the plot, and the characters show a close study of human nature. There are numerous crudities of style which indicate that this is not the work of a mature writer; but it is not only meritorious in itself, but it gives promise of something better in the future.

"The Gabled House; or, Self-Sacrifice," by the author of "The Climbers," "Paul Verner," "Purpose," etc., is a religious story which is open to the same objection as most of its class, and that is, to a preponderance of the didactic over the dramatic element. This is one of the most difficult kinds of fiction, and yet it is one that is most frequently attempted by well-intentioned mediocrity, with the hope that the desire to do good will be admitted in extenuation of artistic sins of every description. Such works will be read by a certain class of persons from a sense of duty, as it were, but those whom it is most desirable to win towards literature of a high moral tone will be repelled from them. "The Gabled House" is superior to many religious novels, and as a story it has considerable interest, although it is far from being free from the most obvious faults of the class of works to which it belongs.

"Plain Educational Talks with Teachers and Parents," by Albert N. Raub, A. M., Superintendent of Lock Haven Public Schools, is the record of the experiences of a practical teacher, who is an enthusiast in his profession, and of the practical ideas on educational subjects deduced from them. The work is full of valuable hints and suggestions to all who are interested in the cause of education, and as the author says in his preface, when apologizing for another work on a subject so often treated, "the subject is so important, and of such vital interest, that too much can hardly be said on it."

The object had in view in this work has been to present a great variety of topics in such a manner as will interest both parents and teachers. Parents too often consider the education of their children as out of their hands when they send them to school, and teachers too often become mere machines, working in one routine and losing the vital interest in their work that is necessary if they expect to achieve success. Mr. Raub has divested his subject of its didactic character as much as possible, and endeavors to present it in such a plain and understandable manner that it may interest all who read it.

"Levin's Treasure in Bank" is a religious story for children suitable for Sunday School libraries, and "The Sabbath School Manual" and "Scripture Manual," by N. C. Brooks, LL. D., President of the Baltimore Female College, are works that teachers and superintendents will find useful.

Messrs. Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger also send us "Found Dead," an interesting novel by the author of "Carlyon's Year," "Lost Sir Massingberd," etc.

—From T. B. Peterson & Brothers we have received several of their new publications. "The Initials," by the Baroness Tautphœus, is a novel that has won a well-deserved reputation. It is a charming work, which will long continue to have many admirers.

"Dream Numbers," by T. Adolphus Trollope, is an entertaining story of Italian life.

"The Miser's Daughter," by William Harrison Ainsworth, is the well-known work of a popular writer, and "Roland Yorke," by Mrs. Henry Wood, is a sequel to "The Channings" of that authoress; and it is distinguished by all the bloodthirsty characteristics of her style.

—J. P. Skelly & Co., send us "Rupert Lawrence; or, a Boy in Earnest," by Harriet B. McKeever; and "Allerton Homes," by the author of "The Silversmith of Jerusalem," etc. These are a couple of religious stories for young people, and they are well adapted for Sunday-school libraries.

—Turner Brothers & Co. send us *Hitchcock's New Monthly Magazine* for October. This is the first number of a new musical periodical, which gives a portrait and sketch of Madame Malibran, art, musical, and dramatic gossip, and eight pages of popular music.

The same house sends us "A Map and Geography of the Island of Cuba." This has been compiled from the most recent surveys and official statistics by G. A. Romero, C. E., and it will prove useful to all who are interested in watching the progress of events in Cuba. A historical sketch of the island is given, with other valuable information.

—T. Ellwood Zell sends us Nos. 51 and 52 of "Zell's Popular Encyclopedia," which has now reached the letter "C," and is brought down to the title "Caldwell." The first two letters require more space than any of the others, and the work will now proceed towards completion more rapidly than heretofore.

—From Lee & Walker we have received "An Easy and Elementary Course of Singing," selected from German and other authors by Jean Louis. This is the introductory manual to Mr. Louis' system of instruction in vocal music which he is about introducing in the public schools. It is exceedingly simple, and is so easy that it is impossible not to understand it. This first part contains exercises and songs for primary schools, and it appears to be well adapted to the purpose of elementary instruction.

FALL FASHIONS.

The Novelties of the Season—Bonnets—Round Hats—New Silks—Ladies' Cloth—Tartans—Varieties.

The trees in the Park and along our sidewalks are now putting on their gorgeous fall attire of crimsons, greens, and gold: and the *modistes* of Fashion, warned by the cool weather resulting from the late rain, have their shelves and counters stocked with the novelties of this season. As yet business has been lamentably dull in all departments of the retail trade; but a seasonable spell of cold days will soon besprinkle our streets with "loves of bonnets."

First in importance among the beauties for the consideration of our fair readers must be,

Bonnets.

The shapes of the bonnets are well-nigh indescribable; but they are bigger than the Fanchon style, and that bigness is to be found in their height. These new shapes do not cover the head much more than of old; but instead of lying flat on the head, they tower above it. Thus they are the very reverse of the Fanchon—the diadem, instead of being across the brow, is across the chignon. They are round, high caps, with revers front, and are often as fully trimmed behind as before. The most graceful shapes are almost skeleton bonnets—two or three bands of silk and velvet alternately forming the base for a spray of flowers, which, with its garniture of lace and velvet loops, covers the whole bonnet, the only foundation being a puff of thick black net. The bands about the face are often plain, and fit the forehead closely. The crowns are high, and composed of full velvet plaitings or diagonal folds, rarely plain, and then covered with lace.

Velvet *royale* and gros-grain are the materials, with feathers for the principal trimming, a long scarf of net behind, and strings to be tied under the chin. Lucifer, maroon, and prune are the most distinguished colors. Black will be greatly worn. There are novel shades of green—a pale, watery tint is *vert nile;* a fresh, bright color is oasis-green: and a rich dark shade is the Russian green. Rose-pink will be much worn for evening bonnets; also pink-coral color, the soft tint of pale Neapolitan coral, and cerise, the warm glowing red of a cherry. Blondine is a golden-brown shade, like the fair tresses of a blonde; Egyptian brown is like yellow dust. A model bonnet of maroon and ruby velvet has a high revers front covered with a fall of Chantilly lace. The drooping back is of fluted velvet and lace. A shaded ostrich feather surmounts the centre. A Pompadour square is formed below the chin by narrow velvet edged with a ruby fold and tied in knots at intervals. Narrow ribbon ties. A prune-colored velvet has a plain revers with a large rose cluster near the front. A quilling of velvet edged with gros-grain finishes the back. A large scarf falls low on the breast, is looped at the left side and left flowing.

Flowers will be much used as the season advances. Indeed some of the finest bonnets have no decoration but roses and lace. The patterns for the season show rich satin and velvet flowers. Roses and holly, roses and grapes, roses and elderblossom repeat themselves in luxuriant designs. Clusters of full variegated rosebuds, with autumn foliage, are a favorite addition, and full, medium roses in soft crimson are the most popular flowers of the season. Wreaths of elderberry, jasmine, and rosebuds are placed in evening bonnets. Beautiful vines of veined ivy with scarlet autumn leaves intermingled are designed for winter hats. Painted geraniums are effective flowers with their variegated leaves. The pansy, in variety large and small, golden, purple, and tri-colored, is a favorite flower, and is richly copied in velvet. Tulips and lilies of crape and pearl, with tufts of marabout issuing from their cups, are the most expensive and delicate novelties. Fringes of curled ostrich bows and tassels of feathers are produced in a variety of shapes, and are delicate for evening bonnets in white. They do not look so well in colors as the natural ostrich tips. Aigrettes and feather tufts are worn with plumes as usual.

Round Hats.

Round hats are almost universally adopted this season. The popular shape curves low in front and behind, with high sloping crown and turned-up brim. Two feathers at the front cross over the crown, almost concealing it. The brim is covered with velvet, and a rosette or pompon is in front. A scarf of the new Donna Maria gauze (which resembles silk tissue) is fastened behind, from whence it encircles the neck, and is then permitted to fall behind. This is not a veil for the face, but a pleasant protection for the neck, which is now too much exposed by low-throated dresses. The scarf is a yard and a half long and the width of the gauze. When made of dotted net it is three-eighths broad and edged with lace two inches wide.

This style of hat is called *La Fronde*. It is very handsome in glossy black plush with velvet brim. Two long ostrich feathers sweep back over the crown, crossing each other behind. A jet aigrette is in front. Ladies who trim their own hats will find that a slight twist near the tip of a long ostrich plume will make it curl gracefully.

La Liqueur, also of the high mousquetaire shape, slopes very low behind on the chatelaine. A gray felt Liqueur has blue velvet facings on the brim, and a fan-shaped bow of velvet and gros grain behind. A grey ostrich tuft at the back droops toward the front. Scarf of gray gauze behind, gathered together half-way down by a blue bow.

La Comtesse is the most sensible hat shape of the season. The crown is two and a half inches high, sloping, with upturned sides. This gives the peculiarities of the fashion, namely, the elevated crown and velvet revers, without grotesqueness.

La Vallière, a peculiar shape, is the most stylish hat of the season. The brim projects in front and at the sides, but is turned up abruptly behind, and surmounted with ostrich plumes nodding toward the front. An elegant model is of maroon velvet with a torsade of gros grain around the crown an ostrich feather at the back curling forward, and a long scarf of black net edged with lace. Strings of gros grain ribbon are designed to be tied under the chin, but may be tied behind.

Simple hats worn for travelling and on ordinary occasions are of black or brown straw in the Fronde shape, with a white gull's breast on one side, and a cluster of slender black plumes on the other.

The materials for fashionable hats are soft drab and maroon felts, silver-grey plush, velvet (both cut and uncut), and *poult de soie*, much shirred and puffed. The latter material requires deep revers and bows of velvet to render it applicable to hat styles, but the trimming so covers the frames that silk is often used as a foundation, and the brim alone made of velvet. Both large and small feathers are used—the latter more than the former, as they can be disposed more easily on a hat than the long fall plumes, which are apt to look stiff unless arranged by a nice hand. Shaded feather, maroon, crimson, and rose, purple, violet, and mauve, and caroubier are chiefly chosen. Fowl plumage used for aigrettes or to mingle with ostrich, but game plumes will not be worn in winter.

Ribbons are of *poult de soie* and fine corded silks, from two to three inches wide. Broader ribbons of gros-grain are worn as scarfs for round hats, especially with the Valois. Colors include the very lightest shades, such as Royal pink, Mexican and Turquoise blue, and the deepest like prune color, navy blue, and Russian green. Etruscan browns, and the deep chesnut known as *maron*, are much worn this season. A peculiar slaty or purplish grey is called Beaucroire, from a member of the French Government who always wore clothes of that color. Velvet ribbons, in bright color, will be worn with silk hats. A pretty two-inch ribbon has a diagonally corded surface, and a rich wide ribbon has thick, gold-colored satin cords on both sides.

New Silks.

An effort is made to revive bayadere stripes. Silk of light quality is imported insult patterns; the material for the over dress is plain black, that for the petticoat has crosswise stripes of a color alternating with black. Sultan, prune, capucine, and oasis-green are shown. Shot silks, with narrow satin stripes in contrasting colors, will make elegant dinner dresses for young ladies. Sash ribbons in broader stripes are in the appropriate colors for each dress. There is mauve with a narrow satin stripe, pearl with cerise, blue with maroon, sultan with black, green with rose-pink, capucine with black. There is also satin striped faille, violine, blue, stone-grey, and brown, for more elderly ladies. Another novelty is satin with chintz stripes on blue, grey, brown, or purple grounds. The most elegant importations are trained dinner dresses of gros grain, with velvet borders of the same color woven in the materials. The border is three-sixteenths of a yard wide, and edged with soft feathery fringe. Velvet sash ribbons the width of the border should be worn with these dresses. Ruby, green, bright blue, and black are the colors shown.

Ladies' Cloth.

Ladies' cloth of excellent quality, soft and light, yet warm, and of firm texture, is imported for winter suits. Navy blue and maroon are the colors most frequently sold; bright claret is admired for very young ladies; prune-color, two rich shades of green, chesnut-brown; and a lighter blue than the marine shade are also desirable. The best style for making cloth suits is a long redingote and round skirt, trimmed with flat bands and revers of velvet or gros grain. It is well always to select cloth of a dark quiet shade that will harmonize with other colors in order that the redingote may serve as a wrapping for a number of dresses.

Pleasing novelties in repellant cloths promise something of variety in the water-proof wraps and suits so indispensable in our climate. American water-proof cloth is shown in half-inch stripes of brown with black, a pretty black and white plaid, and light brown with cross-bars of a darker shade. The most serviceable domestic water-proof is a fine tweed, in beautiful shades of grey, brown, and black, mixed with gold. It is economy to buy this article, as it does not fade or become rough under the hardest usage. English water-proof is the finest repellant cloth made; it is, however, very expensive. It is shown in black mixed with maroon, white, or gold. Six yards is a plain suit pattern, three and a half yards for a cloak. A short gored skirt and a jockey basque—the front fitted by a dart, the back with side-bodies, and a broad hollow plait below the belt—is the design for a water-proof suit. A pelerine cape may be added, but a flounce and upper skirt make it too heavy for comfort. The trimming is Hercules braid, or else alpaca braid edged with notched cloth of bright color.

Pique cloth is new for children's wraps and for house jackets. It is a light, loosely woven cloth, with raised tiny dots and diamonds like pique figures. Cerise, dark blue, and white are the colors. Pinked edges or bindings of bias velvet are the appropriate trimmings. Smooth fine cloths of bright scarlet and navy blue are made into the popular sailor jacket with deeply pointed collar, trimmed with two-inch band of pinked white cloth, on which is a narrower band of the cloth of the jacket. White corduroy like ribbed velveteen is handsome for breakfast sacques. Large buttons in front looped with silk cord are sufficient trimming. Carlotta cloth, of deep lustreless black, has thick closely curled threads like Krimmer. This is intended for cloaks worn in fresh mourning.

A gorgeous cloth for burnouses and Metternich circulars for evening wear has stripes of scarlet plush, alternating with gold and black stripe of intricate Oriental pattern. Cable cord and tassels of scarlet and gold should be used for trimming. Opera cloth in narrow stripes of white velvet with a color—cerise, blue, green, or buff—is much admired. A pure white cloth for a trousseau cloak is woven of fine square braids and basket check and plush, in imitation of seal skin and of the wavy Russian lambskin.

Tartans.

The word tartan does not refer to any particular fabric, but to the various combinations of colors and patterns adopted as a distinguishing mark by the different Highland clans. The colors and lines of many of the original tartans are copied faithfully in modern serges and poplins. Ladies who wear plaid garments should know what tartan they have assumed—hence we give the colors of those most worn at present. Of the blue and green tartans now so fashionable, the Sutherland or Forty-second is the favorite. It is composed entirely of blue and green; and in the true tartan every line of the plaid is repeated, whether the blocks are large or small. This tartan is the basis of many others; for example—the Sutherland plaid with white cross-bars forms the Campbell tartan; with yellow bars the Gordon; with red the McDonald; with both red and yellow the Farquharson; with red and white the McKenzie. These are the plaids most worn for street suits. Among the gay plaids chosen for shawls and burnouses the Stuart is the favorite. It has large scarlet blocks with crossing lines of yellow, white, black, and blue. The M'Intosh is a similar tartan with more yellow in it. The M'Farlane has a red ground barred with green, white, and blue. The Victoria plaid, named in compliment to the Queen, who prefers it to any other, is the original dress tartan of the Stuart clan, with white ground instead of red. This bright plaid, like the scarlet and black Rob Roy, is popular for shawls and for children's clothing. French poplins in tartan colors are sold for children's best dresses. For plaid suits we prefer belted mantles, but short jockey basques with a scarf crossed on the shoulder in Highland fashion are in favor. There should be two skirts, the lower one trimmed with a bias volante five inches wide, vandyked on each edge, and bound with alpaca braid; the upper skirt is merely vandyked. Very narrow satin galloons in tartan colors are sold for trimming self-colored dresses.

Varieties.

A pretty frill called a Fraise is worn around the neck. On a band of Swiss muslin an inch wide and three-quarters long, Vlaenciennes edging is gathered and sewed back and forth across the band, forming pretty shell-like curves. Half-inch Valenciennes will answer. The Marie Stuart frill is formed of two straight strips of muslin edged with lace. These are pleated one within the other, attached to a tape, and worn standing around the neck. Unbleached linen sets, ornamented with English open-worked embroidery, are imported to be worn with plain black silk dresses and travelling costumes.

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Domestic Service Illustrated by the Novelist.

From the Saturday Review.

When a certain advanced school of philosophy has had its way, we shall hear no more of fidelity as a virtue. It will be gone out of fashion as a half-developed canine phase of humanity. In the meanwhile, however, it is invaluable to the novelist, and will continue so to be as long as there is a craving in people to be loved and looked up to for something unearned and beside their merits. When once the gauge of desert comes in, the proudest and vainest has an inner qualm and shrinks back to another standard. We like to be convinced that there is something in us and about us, independent of our occasional lapses, that insures not only obedience but willing submission. It is pleasant to escape the penetrative scrutiny of equals by withdrawing into a region where our will is law, not only because it is strongest, but because it is ours, and therefore taken for granted; where we may repose upon a deference that accepts our definitions of right as unquestionable. It is this feeling that makes the portrait of a faithful servant always attractive. A sort of virtue is there depicted which is admirable in its self-denial, and at the same time makes no heavy demands on our own practice. No doubt the very nature of service implies the duty of some suppression of the critical faculty on the part of him who serves. The master may judge his man, where the man had best not judge his master. Blind loyalty, once the gentleman's fidelity, we may be said to have outgrown as a political virtue, but we still delight to see it portrayed as a domestic one. Hence, whenever fiction condescends to delineate service at all, to hold up examples of it for our admiration, it is in the exhibition of a blind unreasoning fidelity. Even comedy, the recognized form of satire on human folly and baseness, makes the servant—greedy and grasping as he is—take his view of life from his master, and run personal risks to serve him. But it is in the novel that we must look for the passion of fidelity set off by the humors which make delineations of our social inferiors so especially stimulating to self-esteem. It is in the novel that we may see how dear to the heart of man is the notion of being the object of an unreasoning instinctive faithfulness. A hero is twice a hero with his inseparable follower, comic or tragic; whether that hero be Mr. Pickwick, with Sam Weller qualifying himself to be still his master's body servant in the Fleet, or old Caleb Balderstone starving and thieving for his master's credit in the bleak tower of Wolf's Crag. It only needs the vivid impersonation of a servitor so in love with service that he shall without effort, without thinking of sacrifice, have no private interests—or else, as a matter of course and without a struggle, make them give place to his master's—to excite in the reader's mind a very peculiar gratification. Old Orlando, who so well exemplified the constant service of the antique world when servants sweated for duty, not for meed, did it without requiring a return, but looked forward to the time as simply inevitable

> "When service should in my old limbs be lame,
> And unregarded age in corners thrown."

It is so recognized a feature of the conventional servitor to have no plans for the future, that it is made a trait in the venal crew of *High Life below Stairs* that one thinks himself sure of a place in the Customs, and a selfish couple look forward to keeping a public house together. So entirely are we removed from inconvenient personal applications in these fancy pictures of self-devotion, that we expect as a matter of course that the master's interests should be always uppermost. The ideal retainer need not be perfect; if his sins are committed for his chief, he finds us lenient judges. Everybody sympathizes with the "savage fidelity" of Elspeth of the Craigburnfoot, in which she found a stern and stubborn satisfaction. "No man in old time parted frae his chief for love of gold or of gain, or of right or of wrang." She had served the head of Glenallen as she was required to serve her. "None shall say I betrayed my mistress, though it were to save my soul."

A thoroughgoing popular novel constantly owes its popularity to the relation between master and servant. What would Robinson Crusoe be without his man Friday? What would Sterne's Uncle Toby be apart from Corporal Trim, his master's humble double—nurse, dog, and confidant in one—with always a thought between them:—

> "Trim! said my Uncle Toby, after he had lighted his pipe and smoked about a dozen whiffs—Trim came in front of his master and made his bow—my Uncle Toby smoked on and said no more. Corporal! said my Uncle Toby—the Corporal made his bow—my Uncle Toby proceeded no further, but finished his pipe. Trim! said my Uncle Toby, I have a project in my head."

For our part it would be a bore to have to wait upon the slow, smoky workings of another man's brain, but Trim is supposed to like it. The whole fits in with the ideal much better than if Trim had had even the most retiring, modest interests of his own, which could not fail to make indefinite suspense on his master's cogitations irksome. Sam Weller is for the same reason one of the most popular of modern creations; his wit would not tell half as much without his exuberant and jealous fidelity:—

> "I could serve that gentleman till I fell down dead," says the repentant Job. "I say," said Sam, "I'll trouble you, my friend—none o' that. None o' that, I say, young feller. No one serves him but me."

And when Mr. Pickwick wants to settle him in life with his Mary, not even love offers a moment's temptation:—

> "If you want a more polished sort o' feller, well and good—have him; but vages or no vages, notice or no notice, board or no board, lodgin' or no lodgin', Sam Weller as you took from the old inn in the Borough sticks to you come what come may; and let everythin' and everybody do their wery fiercest, nothin' shall ever perwent it."

All this, though not according to our experience, sounds an excellent recipe for making life easy, and is appreciated accordingly.

Scott delights in portraying the manners of domestic service. He does not often venture to attribute to a fellow-countryman an absolute deadness to personal considerations, but he does not care to paint an unfaithful servant; and he had a power in himself of creating strong attachments in those who served him, which justified his portraits. The astute Cuddie throws himself into the lion's very clutches when with blundering gallantry he seeks the aid of Claverhouse and his dragoons for his master in the hands of fanatics. The incomparable Jenny will run more hazards for her mistress' sake than for her own. Richie Moniplies, pragmatical as he is, is profuse of his newly-gained wealth in his master's service, as well as faithful under difficulties; and even the self-seeker Andrew Fairservice waits with real zeal on his rescued young master in that funereal "stand o' claes" which he had thought fit to order on his supposed death. The antiquary, to be sure, has an unfavorable experience to report which influences his view of the question:—

> "Why did the boy Tam Rintherout, whom at my wise sister's instigation I, with equal wisdom, took upon trial—why did he pilfer apples, take bird's-nests, break glasses, and ultimately steal my spectacles, except that he felt that noble emulation which swells in the bosom of the masculine sex, which has conducted him to Flanders with a musket on his shoulders, and doubtless will promote him to a glorious halberd, or even to the gallows; and why does this girl, his full sister, Jenny Rintherout, move in the same vocation with safe and noiseless step, shod or unshod, soft as the paw of a cat, and docile as a spaniel? Why? But because she is in her vocation."

This might seem to degrade the virtue of which we speak in quite a modern spirit, but that we are informed economical considerations prejudiced the speaker; and besides, all boys occupy a distinct place in fiction. The boy is universally thrown over, and is quite the reverse of the father and the man. Even Bailey Junior has no attachments, but transfers himself from mistress to master solely for his own pleasure.

It is interesting to observe how fascinating this absolute disregard of personal interests, which we understand by "fidelity," is to American writers. The New England help knows nothing of it, of course, and never will. The best white servant there avowedly considers her own convenience and prospects first, and will leave her employer at any pinch when her end is served: but fiction has the negro—has had, we should rather say—in whom to personify an entire self-abnegation. Old Tiff, one of Mrs. Beecher Stowe's best characters, though not quite so familiar to English readers as Uncle Tom, has no private feelings of pleasure, pain, or pride. It is impossible to please or hurt him in his own person. He lives in the consequence of the "Peytons, one of the fustest families in Old Virginny," to whom he had belonged; he has no sensitiveness that is not connected with them; he works and slaves for their descendants, and teaches their children manners by setting himself up as a scarecrow and warning; and we should feel it quite a falling-off if he expected even thanks in return for this wholesale self-dedication. Mr. Wendell Holmes has a very picturesque old negress of the same type, granddaughter of a cannibal chief, who worships with soul, body, and instinct the mysterious Elsie Venner, living in her movements, watching her night and day with lynx-like observance, and dying on her grave, as part of her duty, when her task was done. In contrast with this self-annihilation the same story gives us in Abel a respectable representative of the New England "hired man," who, having sold his time to the doctor, took care to fulfil his half of the bargain, but could never stand the word servant, or consider himself the inferior of the "high contracting parties," making up his mind to dismiss the old gentleman (his master) if he did not behave himself.

There is a sympathy between this view of the subject and that taken by the disciples of progress amongst ourselves. With them the virtue of fidelity takes but a low stand; subservience to one person being supposed to dilute to nothing the sense of duty we owe to society at large, whether that one be husband or master. The author of "Felix Holt" gives us an unsympathizing but very clever analysis of a retainer's fidelity in Denner, the miserable Mrs. Transome's devoted servant; one of those "faithful creatures" whom the aristocracy of mankind find so useful to their needs:—

> "The physical contrast between the tall eagle-faced dark-eyed lady, and the little peering waiting woman, who had been round featured and of pale mealy complexion from her youth up, had doubtless had a strong influence in determining Denner's feeling towards her mistress, which was of that worshipful sort paid to a goddess when it was not thought necessary or likely that a goodess should be very moral. There were different orders of beings—so ran Denner's creed—and she belonged to another order than that to which her mistress belonged. She had a mind as sharp as a needle, and would have seen through and through the ridiculous pretensions of a born servant who did not submissively accept the rigid fate which had given her born superiors. Denner identified her own dignity with that of her mistress. She was a hard-headed godless little woman, but with a character to be reckoned on as you reckon on the qualities of iron."

The same almost animal inferiority of nature make Harold Transome's Dominic in this story the valuable servant he is:—

> "Oh, he is one of those wonderful Southern fellows that make one's life easy. He's of no country in particular. I don't know whether he's most of a Jew or Greek, or Italian or Spaniard. He speaks five or six languages, one as well as another. He's cook, valet, major-domo, and secretary, all in one; and what's more he's an affectionate fellow. I can trust to his attachment."

We can understand how all this must offend the advocate of progress, to whom such a one is a "creature," as that word used to be applied by historians—a thing rather than a man—a civilized, modernized edition of Front de Bœuf's Saracens, who knew no will or conscience but their master's, and had no choice in executing his behests, whatever these might be. In fact, it must be observed that domestic service is represented in favorable colors or otherwise, according to the political and moral leanings of the writer. If we recollect rightly, Miss Edgeworth and her school, representing the new lights of their day, are all hard upon servants as a low, venal, corrupting, and corruptible race. It is their aim to separate the young from all intercourse with them. Rousseau was for doing without them altogether. Men were to be waited on by their wives; they were to have no other dependants. People who resented all this flying in the face of social order exalted service on principle as a nursery of the humbler virtues. An authoress of high aims amongst ourselves, whose stories are largely accepted by readers who like a strong infusion of moral in their fiction, has actually made one of her heroines descend to it from no other necessity than the call of friendship. She is the daughter of a leading tradesman and the humble friend of a lady of rank, and for the sake of serving her friend more effectively she renounces her home for the society of ladies' maids and butlers; she takes her seat in the rumble and frequents the backstairs, and gets into and surmounts the difficulties incident to such places and scenes.

Mr. Trollope has some good servants among his characters. He makes them faithful, for he always likes to make his readers comfortable, which the mere picture of a good servant tends to do; but, being a realist, he keeps their good qualities down to a natural standard, and by no means supposes them indifferent to their names being down in their mistress' will for a reasonable legacy. We may say the same of Mrs. Gaskell, who has some lively portraits of the faithful type not to be forgotten. The mode of treating or avoiding this subject constitutes a marked distinction between novelist and novelist. It occupied Thackeray's mind rather as a humorist than as a novelist. His "Jeames" of the *Diary* is like nothing else either in nature or art, and his ballad of the nefarious butler is founded on fact. Miss Austen never attempts to portray character out of her own sphere. Richardson does not do much in this way; we recall that her malicious sister's maid is one of Clarissa's early trials, but with him the servant is invariably the reflection of the master's temper, and the obedient instrument of his will. In fact, independence in this relation is, wherever we find it, a sign of modern ideas.

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At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express..... 3·00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6·30 and 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Freehold.
At 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Long Branch and points on R. and D. B. R. R.
At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, and 4·30 P. M., for Trenton.
At 6·30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, 4·30, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.
At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3·30, 4·30, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M., for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, and 2 P. M. for Riverton.
The 11·30 P. M. line leaves Market Street Ferry, (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line. Fare, $3.
At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and 10·15 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.
At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 2·30 and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.
At 5·30 and 10·15 A. M., and 2·30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.
At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8·30 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.
Via Connecting Railway.

At 9·30 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·45, 8, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3·25.
At 11·30 P. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $2.
At 9·30 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·45, 8, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.
At 9·30 A. M., 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M., for Bristol.
At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.
The 9·30 A. M., 8 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.
For Lines leaving Kensington Depot, take the cars on Third or Fifth street, at Chesnut, 30 minutes before departure. The cars of Market Street Railway run direct to West Philadelphia Depot. Chesnut and Walnut within one square. On Sundays the Market Street cars will run to connect with the 9·30 A. M., 8 and 12 P. M. lines.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES.
FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.
At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.
At 11 A. M. and 5 P. M., for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.
FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 2·15, 3·30, 5, and 6·30 P. M., for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.
At 10 A. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, and Hornerstown.
At 7 A. M., 1 and 3·30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.
WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n..10·30 A. M., 1·10 and	7·10 P. M.
Fast Line	11·50 A. M.
Erie Express	11·50 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	9·30 P. M.
Erie Accommodation	11·00 P. M.

Philadelphia Express, 12 night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 8 o'clock.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. Cincinnati Express daily, except Saturday. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:

Cincinnati Express	2·45 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6·20 A. M.
Erie Mail	6·20 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 8·20 A. M., 4·05 and	6·35 P. M.
Fast Line	9·35 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·10 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·30 P. M.
Erie Express	6·10 P. M.
Day Express	1·30 P. M.
Pacific Express	8·25 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·40 P. M.

For further information, apply to
JOHN F. VANLEER, JR., Ticket Agent, No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent, No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia from New Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7·25 A. M., 9·30 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·15 P. M., 4·35 P. M., 7·15 and 11·30 P. M.

Leave West Chester from Depot, on East Market street, at 6·25 A. M., 7·25 A. M., 7·40 A. M., 10·10 A. M., 1·55 P. M., 4·50 P. M., and 6·45 P. M.

Leave Philadelphia for B. C. Junction and intermediate points at 12·30 P. M. and 5·45 P. M. Leave B. C. Junction for Philadelphia at 5·30 A. M. and 1·45 P. M.

Train leaving West Chester at 7·40 A. M. will stop at B. C. Junction, Lenni, Glen Riddle, and Media; leaving Philadelphia at 4·35 P. M. will stop at Media, Glen Riddle, Lenni, and B. C. Junction. Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going East will take train leaving West Chester at 7·25 A. M., and car will be attached to Express Train at B. C. Junction, and going West passengers for stations above Media will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4·35 P. M., and will change cars at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut streets cars. Those of the Market street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia for West Chester at 8·00 A. M. and 2·30 P. M.
Leave Philadelphia for B. C. Junction at 7·15 P. M.
Leave West Chester for Philadelphia at 7·45 A. M. and 4·45 P. M.
Leave B. C. Junction for Philadelphia at 6·00 A. M.

WILLIAM C. WHEELER,
4 10† General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, Sept. 6, 1869, the Trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows from Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Philadelphia	9·20 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	7·30 A. M.
"	arrives at Erie	8·15 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Philadelphia	11·50 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	9·00 P. M.
"	arrives at Erie	10·00 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Philadelphia	8·00 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	6·10 P. M.
"	arrives at Lock Haven	7·30 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Erie	8·15 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	9·15 P. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	6·10 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Erie	3·20 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	4·25 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	1·20 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Lock Haven	6·50 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	8·45 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	7·15 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP.	leaves Williamsport	12·20 A. M.
"	" Harrisburg	5·10 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	9·25 A. M.

Express East connects at Corry, Mail East at Corry and Irvineton, Express West at Irvineton, with trains of Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas.

Leaving the Company's depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7·30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6·30 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·15 P.M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8·15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7·30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8·15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; and PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6·25 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6·40 P. M.

READING AND POTTSVILLE ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottsville at 5·40 A. M. and Reading at 7·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10·15 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 8 P. M., and at Pottsville at 9·40 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·15 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45, noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5·40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., 12·45, and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6·10 A. M., 1 and 5·45 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Skippack take 7·30 A. M., 4·30 and 5·15 P. M. trains for Philadelphia, returning from Skippack at 6·15 and 8·15 A. M. and 1 P. M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Skippack.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5 and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 1·05 A. M. and 1·50 and 10·19 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 3·50 and 5·50 A. M. and 10·50 P. M., passing Reading at 5·44 and 7·31 A. M. and 12·50 P. M., and arriving at New York at 11 A. M. and 12·30 and 5 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and 2·05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6·30 and 11·30 A. M., and 6·40 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8·35 A. M., and 2·15 and 4·15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 8·55 A. M. and 3·20 P. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12·10 noon for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 7·45 A. M. and 3·40 P. M., and from Tremont at 6·45 A. M. and 5·05 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, and sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.—At 25 per cent. discount, between any points designed, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.—Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52·50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.—For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

MAILS close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2·15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Philadelphia daily at 4·35 A. M., 12·45 noon, 5 and 7·15 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and points beyond.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 South FOURTH Street, or at the Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sunday excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4·00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12·00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6·30 and 8·10 A. M., 1·30, 4·15, and 7·00 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail; 9·35 A. M., Express; 2·35 P. M., Express; 7·25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations on Chester Creek and Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad.

Leave Philadelphia for Port Deposit (Sundays excepted) at 7·00 A. M. and 4·35 P. M.

The 7·00 A. M. train will stop at all stations between Philadelphia and Lamokin.

A Freight Train, with Passenger Car attached, will leave Philadelphia daily (except Sundays) at 1·30 P. M., running to Oxford.

Leave Port Deposit for Philadelphia (Sundays excepted) at 5·40 A. M., 9·25 A. M., and 2·30 P. M.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6·30 A. M. and 4·15 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with 7·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. Trains for Baltimore Central R. R.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at Ticket Office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.
FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3¼, 3½, 4, 4·35, 5·05, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown at 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 down train and 3½ and 5½ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2, 4·05, 7, and 10½ P. M.
Leave Germantown at 8·15 A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3½, 5¾, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·10, 8, 9·40, 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·50 A. M., 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, 10·05, and 11½ P. M.
Leave Norristown at 5·40, 6½, 7, 7½, 9, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, 8, and 9½ P. M.

The 7½ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Mogee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schur's lane.

The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane, Manayunk, and Conshohocken.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.
Leave Norristown at 7 A. M., 1, 5½, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, 10·05, and 11½ P. M.
Leave Manayunk at 6·10, 7, 7½, 8·10, 9½, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¾, 8·30, and 10 P. M.

The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane and Manayunk.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.
Leave Manayunk at 7½ A. M., 1½, 6, and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—FOR Bethlehem, Doylestown, Mauch Chunk, Easton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Pittston, Tunkhannock, and Scranton.

Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:—

At 7·45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Pittston, and Tunkhannock.

At 9·45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and New Jersey Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

At 1·45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and Hazleton.

At 5·00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8·45 A. M., 2·45 and 4·15 P. M.
For Fort Washington at 6·45 and 10·45 A. M., and 11·30 P. M.
For Abington at 1·15, 3·15, 5·20, and 8 P. M.
For Lansdale at 6·20 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets, Second and Third Streets, and Union City Passenger Railways run to the new depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem at 9·00 A. M., 2·10, 4·45, and 8·25 P. M.
From Doylestown at 8·25 A. M., 4·55 and 7·05 P. M.
From Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.
From Fort Washington at 9·20, 10·35 A. M., and 3·10 P. M.
From Abington at 2·35, 4·35, 6·45, and 9·35 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 P. M.
For Abington at 7 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 6·30 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.
Abington for Philadelphia at 8 P. M.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.
FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
COMMENCING TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1869.

Leave Philadelphia, foot of Market street (Upper Ferry), at
8·15 A. M., Mail, for Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, Vineland, and all intermediate stations.
3·15 P. M., Mail, for Cape May, Millville, Vineland, and way stations below Glassboro.
3·30 P. M., Passenger, for Bridgeton, Salem, and all intermediate stations.
5·30 P. M., Woodbury and Glassboro accommodation.

Freight train for *all stations* leaves Camden daily, at 12 o'clock, noon. Freight received in Philadelphia at second covered wharf below Walnut street.

Freight delivery at No. 228 South DELAWARE Avenue.

Commutation tickets at reduced rates between Philadelphia and all stations.

WM. J. SEWELL, Superintendent.
September 16, 1869. 9 20

GOVERNMENT SALES.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF BONDED GOODS REMAINING in store over three years.

Will be sold, at Godley's Bonded Warehouse, GRANITE Street, on FRIDAY, October 8, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., viz.:—

Per barque "Frei," Gullas master, from Rotterdam June 11, 1866—1 cask Gin, mark Palm Tree—C. Imported by George C. Carson & Co.

Per Outside Line, from New Bedford June 19, 1866—2 casks and three ¼ casks Wine, mark W. D. Imported by William Derbyshire.

Per railroad line, from New York July 23, 1866—19 baskets Wine, mark S. S. N. Imported by S. S. Norcross.

Per steamer "Propontis," Higginson master, from Liverpool August 6, 1866—13 baskets Champagne, mark G. (H.) V. Imported by G. H. Vandyke & Co.

Per railroad line, from New York August 22, 1866—Twelve ½ ps. Brandy, mark A. W. Imported by A. Weniger.

Per brig "Matilda," Anderson master, from St. Bartholomew August 28, 1866—4 barrels Lead Ore. Imported by Janutche & Lavergne.

Per barque "Jupiter," Bradherring master, from London September 21, 1866—16 dozen bottles Wine, marks J. W. & Co. and P. K. Imported by Phil. Schmidt.

HENRY D. MOORE, Collector of Customs.
SAMUEL C. COOK, Auctioneer.
9 22 23 25 27 29 30—10 4 5 7

GOVERNMENT SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS remaining in store over one year.

Will be sold at Godley's Bonded Warehouse, GRANITE Street, on FRIDAY, October 8, 1869, at 11·30 o'clock A. M., viz.:—

Per brig "S. W. Welsh," Watson, master, from Palermo, June 1, 1868, one valise Clothing, mark G. M. or A. N.

Per brig "George Berry," Bradley, master, from Sagua, June 10, 1868, two demijohns Liquor.

Per barque "H. Gregory," Gregory, master, from Genoa, June 30, 1868, three packages sample Cotton.

Per schooner "Ralph Souder," Crosby, master, from Hillsboro, September 4, 1868, one small package, mark E. Pennington, Jr., care of Medara & Cabada.

Per brig "Bride," from Messina, January 27, 1868, one box merchandise, addressed John Francis.

HENRY D. MOORE, Collector of Customs.
SAMUEL C. COOK, Auctioneer.
9 22 23 25 27 29 30—10 4 5 7

SHIPPING.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
EVERY SATURDAY,
At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insured at the lowest rates.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1§

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The CHEAPEST and QUICKEST water communication between Philadelphia and New York.

Steamers leave daily from first wharf below Market street, Philadelphia, and foot of Wall street, New York.

Goods forwarded by all the lines running out of New York, North, East, and West, free of commission.

Freight received and forwarded on accommodating terms.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 12 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
5 3§ No. 119 WALL Street, New York.

AUCTION SALES.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

Sale at No. 426 South Broad street.

ELEGANT FURNITURE, MIRRORS, FINE CARPETS, CURTAINS, FINE CHINA, CUT GLASS, PLATED WARE, ETC.

On Wednesday Morning.

29th instant, at 10 o'clock, at No. 426 South Broad street (corner of Lombard), the entire furniture, comprising suit of rosewood drawing-room furniture, covered with brocatelle; rosewood inclosed etageres; centre tables; walnut bookcase; French plate mantel and pier mirrors; walnut hall and dining-room furniture; sideboard; extension dining table; fine china dinner and tea ware; rich cut glass; plated ware; mantel clock; fine ornaments; satin, delaine, and lace curtains; superior walnut chamber furniture; large wardrobe, mirror doors; ladies' wardrobe; walnut couch; fine velvet, Brussels and Imperial carpets; oilcloths; sewing machine, etc.

Also, the kitchen furniture, refrigerator, etc.

Particulars in catalogues.

The cabinet furniture made to order by Moore & Campion.

May be examined the day previous to sale from 1 to 5 o'clock. 9 27 2t

VALUABLE MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS, WORKS ON AMERICAN HISTORY, ETC., from private libraries.

On Wednesday Afternoon,
Sept. 29, at 4 o'clock. 1t

Sale at the Auction Rooms, Nos. 139 and 141 S. Fourth street.

SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MANTEL AND PIER MIRRORS, Two Fire-proof Safes, Office Furniture, Hair Mattresses, Feather Beds, China and Glass Ware, Stoves, Handsome Velvet, Brussels, and other Carpets, Etc. Etc.

On Thursday Morning,

Sept. 30, at 9 o'clock, at the auction rooms, by catalogue, a large assortment of superior Household Furniture, comprising—2 elegant walnut parlor suits, covered with figured brocatelle; walnut parlor furniture, covered with plush; reps and hair-cloth walnut chamber suits, library and dining-room furniture, 7 French plate mantel mirrors, wardrobes, bookcases, sideboards, extension, centre, and bouquet tables; lounges, hat stands, etageres, office desks and tables, fine hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, china and glass ware, 2 superior fire-proof safes, made by Lillie and Farrel & Herring; elegant 12-light chandelier, sewing machines, 2 large turning lathes, 12 school desks, gas-consuming and cooking stoves, large iron chest, handsome velvet, Brussels and other carpets, etc. etc.

Also, superior double-barrel gun, made by Peterman.
Also, superior rifle, made by John Wurflein.
Also, very fine harp.

TO BUILDERS.

Also, glazed sash for eight windows, complete, with weights; handsome new solid shutters for three large windows. 9 28 2t

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

LARGE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.
On Thursday Morning,
Sept. 30, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 9 24 5t

LARGE SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS.
On Monday Morning,
Oct. 4, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 9 28 5t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street, rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.

6000 PIECES WALL PAPER AT PUBLIC SALE.
On Wednesday Morning,
At 10 o'clock, at the auction store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold, 6000 pieces of satin and plain hanging paper. 9 27 2t

C. D. McCLEES & CO., AUCTIONEERS, No. 506 MARKET Street.

LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC.
On Thursday Morning,
Sept. 30, at 10 o'clock, consisting of prime and seasonable goods from the best city and Eastern manufactories.
N. B.—Sale every Monday and Thursday [9 27 3t

LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS No. 240 MARKET Street.

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF 1250 PACKAGES AND LOTS Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Hosiery Goods, Linens, Hdkfs, Kid Gloves, Millinery Goods, Paris Fancy Goods and Notions, Hoop Skirts and Corsets, etc.
On Wednesday Morning,
Sept. 29th, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 9 27 2t

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.—(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.) No. 529 CHESNUT Street, rear entrance from Minor.

BY B. SCOTT, JR., SCOTT'S ART GALLERY, No. 1020 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

SHIPPING.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—

City of Paris, Saturday, Oct. 2, at 1 P. M.
City of New York, via Halifax, Tuesday, Oct. 5, at 1 P. M.
City of Brooklyn, Saturday, Oct. 9, at 9 A. M.
City of Washington, Saturday, Oct. 16, at 1 P. M.
And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday from Pier 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$33
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	47

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE. Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc. at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y.
or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
4 5 No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North river, every Saturday.

PRICE OF PASSAGE
in gold (including wine),
TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First Cabin..............$140 | Second Cabin..............$85
TO PARIS,
(Including railway tickets, furnished on board.)
First Cabin..............$145 | Second Cabin..............$85

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.

American travellers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 BROADWAY, New York.
For passage in Philadelphia, apply at Adams' Express Company, to H. L. LEAF,
1 27§ No. 320 CHESNUT Street.

CHARLESTON, S. C.

THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

FAST FREIGHT LINE,
EVERY THURSDAY.

The Steamships PROMETHEUS, Captain Gray, and J. W. EVERMAN, Captain Hinckley,
WILL FORM A REGULAR WEEKLY LINE.

The steamship J. W. EVERMAN will sail on THURSDAY, September 30, at 4 P. M.

Through bills of lading given in connection with S. C. R. R. to points in the South and Southwest.

Insurance at lowest rates. Rates of freight as low as by any other route. For freight, apply to

E. A. SOUDER & CO.,
2 22tf DOCK STREET WHARF.

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE FOR NEW YORK.

Sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

REDUCTION OF RATES.

Freight by this line taken at 12 cents per 100 pounds, 4 cents per foot, or 1 cent per gallon, ship's option. Advance charges cashed at office on Pier. Freight received at all times on covered wharf.

JOHN F. OHL,
28§ Pier 19 North Wharves.

B. N. Extra rates on small packages iron, metal, etc.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents, at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1§

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA Delaware and Raritan Canal, SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.—DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINE.

The business by these lines will be resumed on and after the 8th of March. For freights, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to

W. M. BAIRD & CO.,
3 25 No. 132 South Wharves.

DR. KINKELIN CAN BE CONSULTED ON all diseases of a certain specialty. Office hours, 8 to 8. No. 33 S. ELEVENTH Street.

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS and Manufacturers of Conestoga Ticking, etc., No. 225 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. 4 1 wim§

NEW-YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.

A $100,000 Horse.

Mr. Robert Bonner owns the New York *Ledger*. It is the fastest trotter out. Sometimes it trots out an edition of 250,000. There is only one other trotter in the world that can beat it, and that is Dexter. Mr. Bonner has the reputation of understanding a horse's foot better than any other living man. He applies similar theories to his story paper, and understands how to make it put its best foot forward. When Mr. Bonner is not driving Dexter he is driving the *Ledger*, and don't like to trust either of them to any other hands. Dexter trots without books, and the *Ledger* handles without gloves those who seek to injure it. The *Ledger* is a $1,000,000 paper. Dexter is a $100,000. Mr. Bonner offers that amount for any horse that will equal Dexter's recent performance—a mile to heavy wagon in 2·21¼. It is understood that when this champion jockey-journalist has retired from his newspaper ambitions, he will write a history of the horse as symbolized in Dexter. Judging from present appearances, however, the time is distant when he shall have grown veteran—and veterinary. The proverb says time is money. By means of his two trotters, Bonner makes both—time by means of Dexter and money by means of the *Ledger*.

Sobriquets of the Sanctuary.

We give healthy names to our favorite churches here. In Paris they indulge in such sweet profanities as Hotel God and Holy Ghost street, and the idea is at once Roman Catholic and French. In New York they nickname church and chapel, and baptize them with such cognomens as Burlesque might invent wherewith to christen the temples of Baal. For instance, the Rev. Dr. Houghton has in Twenty-ninth street, between Madison and Fifth avenues, a church whose legitimate title is the Church of the Transfiguration. It is a rambling oblong affair, overrun with creeping plants, and half-hidden with trees, a regular character in its way, a queer ambush for a clique of Protestant Episcopalians. It is never mentioned by its right name. I almost wonder they have got it down right in the directory. It is called variously the Church of the Holy Cucumber Vine and the Church of the Holy Grasshopper. Another example of a profane nickname—perhaps it might be called an Old Nick's name—is that of the Brooklyn Unitarian Church, in Clinton street, near Congress, presided over by the Rev. J. W. Chadwick. It is a round, ungainly sort of building, low, large, roomy, and gloomy. Outside it is something the hue of clay before it becomes brick. You will see the exquisite propriety, therefore, of terming it the "Church of the Holy Mud Turtle." That is what it is called, not alone by the profane world, but by the saintliest of that peculiar sect of saints who constitute its congregation, and who do not hesitate thus to slap the one God whom they adore on the shoulder, and to hail fellow well met with Him. To mention one or two other examples, however, the proper name of the church of which the Rev. Dr. Bellows is pastor in New York is All Souls. Its architecture, however, is unique, being somewhat suggestive of Mohammedism finding an exponent in American marble, brick, and mortar, which are so inter-sandwiched as to present a very striped appearance. This opportunity was not to be lost by the pious nicknamers of Gotham, who accordingly bestow upon All Souls three odd pseudonyms, viz.:—the "Church of the Holy Gridiron," the "Beefsteak Church," and the "Church of the Holy Zebra." One more illustration, and I shall have said enough to convince the reader of the sacred character of this pseudonymic tendency among metropolitan *devotes*. At the corner of Twenty-ninth street and Fifth avenue stands a handsome Dutch Reformed temple, the weather-vane of which is a gilded rooster. In a fit of happy inspiration some spiritual-minded bird-fancier conceived the idea of calling it the "Church of the Holy Shanghai," which has stuck to it ever since. There is also a fashionable church in Lexington avenue which goes by the name of the "Church of the Golden Calf," from the notorious proportion of successful gold gamblers.

The Harvard Crew,

such of them, that is, as arrived at this port on Sunday, have been stopping at the Astor, and yesterday endured that besiegement which waits upon distinction. Neither of the three gentlemen, Messrs. Bass, Burnham, and Rice, who complete the complement of those that had arrived, has much to say. Mr. Bass in particular throws himself back upon his brawn, and remains mum and muscular. His friends think the Harvard might have won had he been selected. Upon one point only is this last installment of the Harvards inclined to be confidential, and that is the wellness with which they were treated in the old country.

Wall Street Ripples.

As the wires will have informed you, the feeling in the street all yesterday was extremely anxious, and no business of any great consequence was transacted. A committee of Gold Room members was appointed to investigate the status of each gold broker at the Clearing House. Coin dealers in Wall street purchased coin at 132 and sold at 135 to their customers. Money was very stringent at 1¼ per cent. per day, the ostensible cause of the stringency being the fact that $14,000,000 in gold were reported locked up in the Clearing House. At the Tenth National Bank affairs were preternaturally quiet, and the tide of business flowed on, to all appearance, as usual, the President of the bank claiming that it is creditor to the Gold Exchange Bank to the extent of half a million. In the Supreme Court Chambers, a number of injunctions were granted, upon the application of certain lame ducks whom the gold gamblings of Thursday and Friday had compelled to waddle. Attachments were likewise granted against William Belden, Alexander McKinley, and George W. Hooker, for secreting themselves and their property, with intent to defraud their creditors. One of the more tragic of the Wall street ripples was the suicide yesterday morning of Mr. Solomon Mahler, a broker of some standing. He had been largely interested in the gold market, and the fluctuations were too disastrous to him for him to desire to live. So he made himself the target of three shots, two of which took effect. Well! well! the step from the Gold Room to the grave is a very short one. The Crœsus who speculates is but a suicide in embryo, and Wall street is one of the widest paths conducting in a slantindicular direction to the tomb. He whose heart is in his coffers is merely accelerating his body towards his coffin. "Shrouds have no pockets" is what the moralist mentally inscribes over the Gold Indicator in Maiden Lane.

Our Philadelphia Visitors,

consisting of Messrs. G. W. Plummer, D. P. Ray, A. Kline, H. C. Oram, F. Miller, Samuel G. King, A. M. Fox, E. A. Shadcrop, A. R. Ellis, W. B. Hanna, D. W. Stockham, M. H. Dickerson, H. Horter, W. B. Barton, M. L. Johnson, George C. Holt, and Nelson Crop, of the Philadelphia Common Council, arrived here late on Sunday evening, and spent yesterday at Central Park, and in reviewing the various kinds of pavement in use in this city. Their preferences, so far, seem to be given to the Miller pavement. They have been very quietly received—in fact, they have not been received at all, but left to tote themselves around. There was no attempt made to receive them publicly, and they returned last evening with exceedingly diminutive ideas of New York municipal hospitality. The etiquette of the Councils of New York is founded upon the principle of people at home looking out for themselves, and leaving the stranger to the devil.

The

Mysterious Disappearance Business

is being successfully plied by a young man who dresses neatly, and reads the newspapers to some advantage. Familiarizing himself with every advertisement of persons who have mysteriously disappeared, and for information of whom a reward is offered, he presents himself at the given address, and for a stipulated sum agrees to give the desired details. Algernon Melbourne is the name of the last youth who has adopted this method of raking the money in. His eye is fishy and blubber-like: he has the smell of the dead-house about him, and looks as though he might have once been laid out in the Morgue himself. He has already obtained large sums of money from the friends and relatives of the mysteriously-disappeared, and is spotted by Superintendent Kennedy. When correspondence fails me, I think I shall mysteriously disappear, and claim the heavy reward that will be surely advertised, by suddenly coming to light and giving information of ALI BABA.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE NEW PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The Plans of John McArthur, Jr., Accepted—An Outline of the Design—How the New City Hall will Look when Built.

At the meeting of the Board of Commissioners of the New Public Buildings, yesterday afternoon, the plan of Mr. John McArthur, Jr., was awarded the first premium of $2000. The Committee on Plan and Architecture were authorized to engage the author to make such changes and modifications in the same as in their opinion may be desirable, and to have the plan, when completed, submitted to the Commission for approval. This action virtually accepts Mr. McArthur's designs, and thus makes one of our own citizens the artist to supervise the erection of what will be the grandest structure in our city. Not a more deserving architect could have been selected than the gentleman whom fortune has favored, and the compliment is the more valuable as the premium of merit was honorably won in a fair competition with nine fellow-artists who already bear proud names in the profession. It is somewhat singular that, although the Committee on Plan and Architecture, of which Thomas N. Walter, Esq., architect of Girard College and of the Capitol Extension, is chairman, reported unanimously in favor of this award, yet a desperate struggle was made yesterday to reverse their decision and to favor a competitor. Our citizens ask only that the most meritorious shall be honored, but it seems self-evident that educated artists should be the judges.

General Description.

The style which the architect has deemed best suited to express his design is Renaissance. Its broken outlines and the comparative freedom from the arbitrary rule in its proportions render it peculiarly adapted to public architecture where so many rooms of unequal dimensions, and for such varied uses, must be arranged and constructed. Every room required by the printed schedule has been provided of the proper size. In the general arrangement of the plan three principal divisions have been made. The Judiciary on Walnut street; Councils, with the Departments of Gas, Taxes, and Water, on Chesnut and Sixth streets; the Mayor, City Treasurer, and Survey Department on Chesnut and Fifth streets. Care has been taken to locate the principal courts so as to render them entirely free from the noise of the streets, and at the same time afford readiness of access and abundance of light and air.

Every room in the entire building is well lighted, ventilated, and readily approached from the surrounding street by spacious staircases and continuous corridors. The mode of heating and ventilating intended is by steam "coils" in the basement, forcing warm fresh air by powerful fans into each room in winter, and cold in summer, and at the same time driving the vitiated air through ducts to the boiler-shaft situated between the principal courts behind the Walnut street front.

Much valuable room, easy of access and well lighted and ventilated, is reserved for future use in the basement on Sixth street, and also in the third story of all the buildings.

In the matter of materials for the execution of this design, the architect suggests some of the sandstones of our own State as most appropriate and economical, although any other material preferred can be used without detracting from the general design. The absence of full detail drawings prevents an accurate estimate of the cost being made; but from the present plans the architect estimates their execution at $2,385,000.

The specifications of material and mode of construction are substantially as described in the circular issued by the Commission to competing architects. The whole building is to be thoroughly fire-proof throughout. Foundation and basement walls to pavement are to be of the best quality building stone; exterior walls, steps, and cornices of dressed sandstone, backed with hard bricks. All the interior walls and archings are to be of brick; interior columns for support are of cast iron; stairs of marble; floors of rolled iron and brick covered with marble tiling; roof of iron covered with slate and tin; plate glass on all the street fronts, and best American on the court-yards and areas. All locks and other door and window furniture of best Philadelphia manufacture; gas piping according to city regulations; plumbing, wherever practicable, of galvanized iron; heating by tubular steam-boilers; ventilating by two fifteen feet fans, driven by a steam engine; draining through terra-cotta pipes into the public sewers; dressed granite curbings on all the streets, and dressed blue flags on all the pavements.

Architectural Outline.

The main front of the new City Hall will be upon Walnut street. The building will consist of a basement, two main stories, and a Mansard roof. The central entrance on Walnut street, leading to a central corridor, will be through a stately columniated archway, which supports like ornamental porches on the two upper stories, terminating on the third with an over-arched pediment containing sculptured arms of the State, city, etc. From this springs a high tower, containing on each of its four faces a huge ornamental clock face, and divided by semi-dormer windows into four additional stories. A balcony encircles this tower two-thirds up, and another observatory is furnished by the roof. About twenty-five arched windows will be on each story of this front.

On the Fifth and Sixth street corners will be three-storied rotundas, surmounted by well-proportioned domes. These will be elevated, and reached by broad steps, and will contain staircases, as will also the central corridor. The fronts upon Fifth and Sixth streets will correspond closely, the plans having been so carefully drafted that, although the inner divisions are different, the same architectural elevations are to be used. Midway upon each square will be an ornamented archway, supported by columns, with upper balconies, all closely corresponding with the central entrance upon Walnut street. Upon the third story, which of itself rises far above the connected wings, towers another Mansard roof, with an elevated tower. Each story of these fronts has nearly thirty windows.

The Chesnut street front will be divided into two similar buildings by Independence Hall proper. This venerable building, sanctified by old-time memories and associations, will now, as ever, be scrupulously guarded from alterations, and a vacant space will be left at either side; but the ugly wings of later construction, now defaced with Row offices, will soon become things of the past, for which everybody will be truly thankful. These new buildings will consist of two stories with French roofs, and will each be reached by two flights of steps, corresponding with those at the corners of Walnut.

The elevated observatories, from which views may be had of the city, will be abundant for some generations to come, as the peculiar adaptability of the Renaissance style allows many graceful breaks in the ground plans and roofs, and all of these have been artistically turned into use for the accommodation of the curious-minded who are not to be intimidated by the prospect of stair-climbing. The only apparent disadvantage in this arrangement is that, in the future ages, when these buildings come to be finished, Councilmen will be very apt to parcel the care of these towers out among their precinct adherents, and we shall have a battalion of janitors to be hunted up by visitors anxious to get the "Open Sesame" of tickets.

Ground Floor.

Starting at the main entrance on Walnut street, and taking the principal floor of the new City Hall, we find to the left of the central corridor, in regular sequence, a Supreme Court room, 41 by 42 feet; Judges' consultation room, 21 by 26; conversation room for bar, 21 by 29; and west rotunda. On the right are, Nisi Prius Court, 41 by 42; Judges' retiring room, 18 by 21; clerks' office, lobby, 10 by 21; and east rotunda.

Back of these, and separated by a corridor 16 feet wide, on the left, are Judges' consultation room, 17 by 20; Court of Quarter Sessions, No. 1, 50 by 81; petit jury, 20 by 29, with dormitory overhead; area, 36 by 49; male and female witness rooms, each 17 by 19; Grand Jury room, 24 by 32; Receiver of Taxes, general office, 40 by 66; offices of Chief Clerk and Receiver, each 15 by 21; Research Clerk, 24 by 29; and records, 16 by 24. A similar wing to the right contains similar apartments, with the exception of substituting for those of the Grand Jury and Tax Department others for the City Treasurer and Coroner, five for the former and four for the latter. It is to be understood that these rooms flank the Courts of Quarter Sessions, and are inside of the following divisions on Fifth and Sixth streets, from which they are separated by other wide corridors.

From Walnut street northward, along Sixth, the rooms adjoining directly upon Sixth, are, lobby, 10 by 26; two offices, District Attorney, each 21 by 26; Clerk of Quarter Sessions, 26 by 32, and 22 by 26; Building Inspectors, 17 by 22; permit room, 14 by 22; colonnade entrance, opposite Sansom street; Board of Revision, four offices; fronting upon Sixth and Chestnut streets is the Gas Office, 95 by 100.

From Walnut street northward along Sixth, in like manner, is the Sheriff's department, comprising lobby, 10 by 26; Execution Clerk, 21 by 26; Chief Deputy, 20 by 26; Sheriff's private, 21 by 26, and main office, 26 by 56; colonnade entrance opposite Library street; Police and Fire Alarm Telegraph, and store room, 26 by 54, and 23 by 32. Fronting upon Fifth and Chesnut streets, are the Mayor's court, 35 by 43; Chief's private office, 17 by 13; Reserve Corps, 26 by 31; High Constables, 18 by 20, divided by an area 24 by 29, from Detective's office 16 by 26, Chief Detective's, 12 by 19, Fire Marshal, 19 by 26.

These offices are embraced on the first floor of the new City Hall, and there still remains a yard 51 by 67 dividing the two Quarter Session Courts, with a large open court-yard untouched in the centre of Independence Square.

Second Floor.

The second story on Walnut street contains in the centre the Law Library, 32 by 15; to the left District Court, No. 1, 41 by 42; Judges' retiring room, 16 by 21; Clerk of Orphans' Court, 21 by 29, rotunda; to the right, corresponding rooms, with appropriation of the east one, 21 by 38, as conversation room for bar. In the rear of these, separated by a corridor of 16 feet, are two Courts of Common Pleas, 50 by 81, with adjoining rooms corresponding to those beneath of the Quarter Sessions.

On the Sixth street front are the City Solicitor's offices, six in number, Road Juries, 22 by 32; Water Department, 40 by 66, with three adjacent offices.

Fronting upon Sixth and Chesnut are Select Council Chamber, 40 by 83; in the rear towards the Square, Common Council, 51 by 52; upon Sixth, conversation hall, 39 by 43, two clerk's offices, Chief Engineer and committee room, 26 by 42, and drawing room, 22 by 32.

Upon the inner side of Sixth street are the Chamber for Controllers of Public Schools, 40 by 66, and two offices for secretaries, 24 by 31 and 24 by 37, and three committee rooms adjoining. Upon Sixth street is the Engineer's Department, consisting of five offices.

Fronting upon Fifth and Chesnut streets are the Mayor's audience room, 35 by 43, with side ante-rooms; private office, 17 by 18; Mayor's Clerk, 26 by 32; Executive chamber, 20 by 26—both fronting on the square, divided by an area, 24 by 29, from police office, 26 by 32, and committee room, 20 by 26.

Third Floor.

Upon Walnut street are placed the Recorder of Deeds Department general office and transcribing room, each 39 by 59; index and search room, 21 by 85; and Boiler Inspector, three offices.

On Sixth street are situated four offices of the Register of Wills, Girard Estate offices, Guardians of the Poor, committee rooms, and Council galleries.

On Fifth street are the Departments of Markets and City Property, Port Wardens, City Commissioners, 24 by 43, with adjoining offices for assessors' lists and room for five thousand ballot-boxes, 20 by 24; School Controllers' offices, Highways. The offices of the Board of Health are situated over the Mayor's office.

In conclusion, an examination of the foregoing plans shows that a careful study of the wants of the multitudinous departments and the needs of easy access to them all for the public has been made by Mr. McArthur, and results practically achieved which are worthy of great praise. These considerations have not been overslaughed to secure an imposing structure, while in addition to these is planned an ornamental facade which will be an adornment to our city.

TAXABLES.

The Regular and Extra Assessments, and the Totals They Show.

Below we give the number of taxables in each ward in the city, as made up by the Assessors and returned by them to the City Commissioners. The regular assessment has been made to conform as strictly as possible to the requirements of the new Registry law, while the extra assessment was made entirely under its provisions. The corrections to be made by the canvassers on Saturday and Monday next, before the lists will be ready for the use and guidance of the election officers, will slightly change the figures, but not to any great extent. The number placed on the list in each ward at the regular and extra assessments was as follows:—

Wards.	*Regular Assessment.*	*Extra Assessment.*	*Total.*
1	4,987	482	5,469
2	6,970	555	7,525
3	4,024	295	4,319
4	3,704	576	4,277
5	3,325	337	3,662
6	2,453	563	3,016
7	5,582	382	5,965
8	4,075	304	4,379
9	3,773	583	4,356
10	4,775	699	5,474
11	3,225	393	3,618
12	3,410	422	3,832
13	4,230	391	4,621
14	4,917	547	5,464
15	8,632	541	9,173
16	4,310	389	4,699
17	4,890	289	5,179
18	6,094	224	6,318
19	8,109	554	8,663
20	10,870	916	11,786
21	2,872	118	2,990
22	4,678	196	4,874
23	4,324	366	4,690
24	4,782	468	5,250
25	3,529	290	3,819
26	7,211	499	7,710
27	2,228	264	2,492
28	1,777	174	1,951
Total	133,754	11,817	145,571

The following is a comparison of the totals for the past four years:—

	Regular Assessments.	*Extra Assessments.*	*Total.*
1869	133,754	11,817	145,571
1868	139,844	21,834	161,678
1867	133,268	11,304	144,572
1866	125,828	16,070	141,898

The vote cast in 1868 was 75 per cent. of the total assessment; that of 1867 about 70 per cent; and that of 1866 about 73 per cent. On this basis the vote at the present election, if as full as formerly, will be about 102,000.

THE LYLE MONUMENT.

Laying the Corner-stone—The Ceremonies of the Occasion.

The programme of the ceremonies attending the laying of the corner-stone of the monument to the memory of the late David M. Lyle, Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, has been completed. The ceremony will take place on next Monday afternoon, October 4th, at the Old Oaks Cemetery. On next Friday evening an adjourned meeting of the Monument Association will be held at the Chief Engineer's office, commencing at eight o'clock, to make such further arrangements as may be found necessary.

The programme as arranged is as follows:—

1st. The Rev. John Chambers and the orator of the day, Joseph A. Bonham, Esq., accompanied by Joseph R. Lyncall, Esq., President of the association, and Colonel H. A. Cook, Chairman of the Building Committee, will proceed in a carriage to the ground, arriving at the entrance by 2 o'clock P. M.

2d. The several committees, the members of the association, and the members of the Fire Department, with the invited guests, accompanied by Professor McClurg's Band, will take the cars of the Philadelphia, Germantown, and Norristown Railroad Company, at Ninth and Green streets, at 2 o'clock, and proceed to Nicetown Station, where they will disembark, and under the direction of Colonel P. C. Ellmaker, the marshal for the occasion, will form in procession and proceed to the cemetery.

3d. On arriving at the spot selected, order being restored, the band will play an appropriate air. The chairman of the Building Committee will then announce to the President of the Association that the foundation has been completed, and that everything is in readiness to lay the corner-stone.

4th. The President will then request the officiating clergyman to offer up a prayer, on the conclusion of which the band will again play.

5th. The President will now instruct the Building Committee to see that the stone is deposited in its proper position, and will himself place such articles in the cavity, retaining a list thereof, as may be furnished for the purpose.

6th. Address by the orator of the day.

7th. Music.

8th. Benediction.

9th. The procession will reform, take the cars at Nicetown lane, and be considered as dismissed on arriving at the depot.

Among the invited guests are the following:—Peter Lyle and other relatives; officers and trustees Fire Association; officers and directors of the Fire Department; officers and directors of the United Fire Insurance Company; Mayor and Councils; ex-officers of the Fire Department; ex-Chief and assistants; present Chief Engineer and assistants; the Fire Department; reporters of the press; officers and trustees of the Association for the Relief of Disabled Firemen.

A special invitation is extended to the William Wooley Hose Company of Boston, which will be in the city at the time.

POLITICAL.

—Hon. John Covode last night gave a sort of an idea of what the Democracy are doing with Asa's money. He narrated the facts in his own case of contest, where hundreds of fraudulent naturalization certificates were sent to the green Irishmen of his district from this city. The Democrats are holding no meetings, and it is more than probable that they are disposing of the $30,000 forked over by Asa in a more telling way.

—To-morrow night there will be an adjourned meeting of the Republican citizens of the Fifteenth ward favorable to the formation of a ticket which will command the support of intelligent voters, at the Mission Room, north side of Brandywine street, above Fifteenth.

—Notwithstanding their assertions to the contrary, the leaders of the Democracy have been devoting considerable time to naturalization business. Their idea is to have sufficient foreigners on hand at the various court offices, at an early hour on Saturday, in order to shut out all Republicans.

—It is stated that the Republicans in the Sixteenth Legislative district are so dissatisfied with the man who has represented them for a couple of years, that they have brought out two additional candidates.

—The Invincibles will again turn out to-night. It would be well if Mayor Fox's police were instructed not to appear on the line of parade until they are ordered there by the figure-head of the department.

—There is a quiet movement being perfected for a compromise candidate in the Eighth Legislative district, which has been represented for some time by James V. Stokes, who has secured a renomination.

—The State Central Committee are out in an address to the citizens of Pennsylvania. It forcibly states the reasons why the soldier candidate for Governor should be elected.

—Another mass meeting will be held to-night at Broad and Girard avenue. Ex-Governor Pollock and others will be on hand to address the assemblage.

—Hon. John Covode left the city last night for Washington to look after Pennsylvania's interest among the departments.

—There has been a split between the McMullin and McGrath factions of the Democracy.

—The Canvassers meet on Saturday next to register, and on Monday to strike off.

THIRD EDITION

WASHINGTON.

The China Mission—Ex-Governor Low, of California, the Lucky Man—Grant and the Pennsylvania Contest—Haggerty Gets Another Offer.

FROM WASHINGTON.

New Minister to China Appointed.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—Ex-Governor F. F. Low, of California, has been appointed Minister to China.

The Pennsylvania Canvass.

John Covode had an interview with the President to-day relative to the approaching election in Pennsylvania. It is understood that Grant expressed himself as anxious for the success of the Republican ticket, and that he agreed to do whatever he could to aid it.

Collector Grinnell, of New York, was also closeted with the President for some time this morning, on what business is not known.

Haggerty Offered Another Position.

During the interview yesterday between Major James Haggerty, whom Great Britain refused to recognize as United States Consul at Glasgow, and the President, the latter offered Haggerty a position as good as the Consulship to Glasgow.

FROM NEW YORK.

Proceedings of the Gold Board this Morning.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—The Committee of the Gold Room reported at 11 o'clock that they had seen the officers of the Bank of New York, and that they agreed to make the clearances of Friday's business on a uniform basis of 135 brokers to settle their own differences. All tickets are expected to be at the bank at 1·30 to-day. No account not equally balanced will be received. Gold deposited with the bank would be strictly accounted for, and the gold of dealers who had failed could be sold out under the rules. Report was accepted.

It was moved that the Board open for buying and selling gold. Mr. Kepler opposed the motion. He said that fifty or sixty millions would be thrown on the market to settle the affairs of Wm. Belden & Co., and thus gold would be driven to par, and business ruined. It was then proposed that the Board be opened for loaning and borrowing only. Adopted. Mr. Kepler moved that all loans be made flat. It might be a small loss to individuals, but would be of immense benefit to the majority, and would relieve the market. Adopted amid wild cheering.

Stocks

are irregular, with slight recovery in prices. Money still continues stringent. The Government is said to have limited acceptances of gold to-day at 132.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Great Excitement Among the Judges and City Officers.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 28.—There is great excitement in the City Criminal Court this morning in consequence of the communication made to the City Council yesterday evening, signed by George E. Williams and Thomas Johnson, complaining of fraud and extravagance, etc., among the Judges and other officers. S. Teakle Wallis appeared as counsel for Sheriff Davis and demanded a full investigation, and the sending for persons and papers. Judge Gilmer also made a speech demanding the same, as likewise did Leo Knatt, the States Attorney. The whole matter has been sent to the Grand Jury for a full investigation. Suits for libel will be entered.

FROM CANADA.

Prince Arthur's Journeyings.

PARIS STATION, Ontario, Sept. 28.—Prince Arthur left Niagara Falls last night at 9 o'clock, sick, in company with the Governor-General. The hotels at the Falls were illuminated when they departed. They reached Paris at midnight and slept in the cars all night, and left for Long Point at 9 o'clock this morning. There was a heavy frost last night.

FROM THE WEST.

Suicide—Flight of a Suspected Murderer.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 28.—A young man named William Byone, whose parents live in New York city, committed suicide at Kansas City on Sunday last, by blowing his brains out with a pistol.

Samuel Dryden, a prominent citizen of Johnston county, is suspected as the murderer of Mr. Cox and wife, near Lingsville, last week. Dryden has fled the county, and the officers are in pursuit.

FROM EUROPE.

The Defence of Pere Hyacinthe.

By Anglo-American Cable.

PARIS, Sept. 28.—It is said to-day that Father Hyacinthe will be defended in Council by the Bishops of Avignon, Rheims, Chalons, and Bayeux.

The Recent Murder.

The recent murder of an entire family still remains a mystery. The story published yesterday that the body of the father had also been found was not true.

The Spanish Throne.

LISBON, Sept. 28.—The King of Portugal has contradicted the rumor of his candidature for the throne of Spain, and says he was born a native of Portugal, and will die a native of that country.

The Troubles at Barcelona.

MADRID, Sept. 28.—The troubles at Barcelona have been quelled, and the city is tranquil. One hundred and twenty-six persons have been arrested for complicity in the affair. The fugitives destroyed the telegraph wires and railroad tracks to prevent capture. Troops had been sent in pursuit, and to protect the laborers engaged in repairing the telegraphs and railroads. Reinforcements for the Spanish army in Cuba sailed from Cadiz to-day.

Dickens at the Midland Institute.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—Charles Dickens opened the winter sessions of the Midland Institute, at Birmingham, last night, with a pleasant speech. After reviewing the history of the institution, and offering advice for its future management, he touched upon other subjects. The present, he said, was a materialistic age. His political creed could be summed up in two articles. His faith in the people governing was infinitesimal; his faith in the people governed was illimitable.

This Evening's Quotations.

LONDON, Sept. 28—4·30 P. M.—Consols for money and account, 93. American securities quiet and steady; 5-20s of 1862, 84; of 1865, old, 83½; of 1867, 82½. 10-40s, 75½. Railways steady; Erie, 23¼; Illinois Central, 94; Atlantic and Great Western, 27½.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 28—4·30 P. M.—Cotton firm; uplands, 12½@12¾d; Orleans, 12¾@12⅞d. Sales to-day 10,000 bales, including 3000 for export and speculation. Naval Stores dull.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 28—3·30 P. M.—U. S. Five-twenties active and firmer at 87¼@87½.

PARIS, Sept. 28—3·30 P. M.—The Bourse is firm. Rentes, 71f. 22c.

ANTWERP, Sept. 28.—Petroleum quiet at 56½f.

WEDDING INVITATIONS ENGRAVED IN the newest and best manner.
LOUIS DREKA, Stationer and Engraver, No. 1033 CHESNUT Street.

FOURTH EDITION

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

The United Presbyterian Synod—Quotations of the New York Gold and Stock Markets—Naval Orders.

FROM NEW YORK.

The United Presbyterian Synod.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—The United Presbyterian Synod continued its session this morning. A motion was made to suspend the operations of the Theological Seminary at Newburg, but it was overruled, and it was agreed to raise $50,000 to prosecute the work with greater vigor. At the close of the morning session the resignation of Rev. Dr. J. B. Dales, of Philadelphia, was announced, but no action was taken on it for the present.

The Gold Clearances.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—Gold Board met in extra executive session again at 3 o'clock this afternoon, the New York Bank having found it impossible to clear off their Friday's business; their clerical force was too small. A resolution was then adopted appointing a committee of twenty members of the Gold Board to receive all clearing house sheets and strike a balance. The committee will immediately proceed to work.

The Gold and Stock Market.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—A feeling of great depression exists in Wall street. The money market is very stringent. Foreign Exchange, 105¾@106¼ for 60 day bills, and 108¾@108¾ for sight. Government securities are dull and inactive. The stock market was very irregular this morning; towards noon there was an improvement in prices. ½ to 2 per cent. was paid for carrying stocks over until to-morrow. Another meeting for 3 P. M. is called in the Gold Room. Fears are entertained that the failures will be more important than anticipated. There have been sales of gold; $50 at 31¼, and $100 at 31.

Railway Stocks.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—Railway stocks have suddenly declined, averaging 50 per cent. on the whole list. New York Central is selling at 168.

Obituary.

ST. CLAIRSVILLE, Sept. 28.—Judge Benj. S. Cowen died here on Monday night.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Cabinet Session.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—The Cabinet session lasted about two hours. Fish, Robeson, and Creswell were absent, and not much business of importance was transacted.

Sales of Gold.

Collector Thomas, of the port of Baltimore, to-day obtained authority from Secretary Boutwell to sell fifty thousand dollars in gold weekly at one-eighth of one per cent over the premium of the New York Gold Board to accommodate merchants paying duties on imports. They have been compelled heretofore to purchase their gold in New York.

Colored Troops.

The superintendent general of the recruiting service at St. Louis is ordered to assign all disposable colored recruits at Fort Leavenworth to the 10th Cavalry, subject to the orders of the department commander relative to their movement.

Naval Orders.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—Passed Assistant Paymaster Henry T. Shelding is ordered to the Gettysburg; Lieutenant G. W. Hunter is detached from the Pensacola and placed on waiting orders; Second Lieutenant C. T. Spear has been detailed to execute the duties of Indian Agent; Brevet Lieutenant Colonel William H. Johnston, Paymaster, has been assigned to the Department of Dakota; First Lieutenant W. W. Parry has been relieved from the duties of Indian Agent and awaits orders.

Personal.

Among the callers on the President to-day were Senators Wilson, of Massachusetts, and Spencer, of Alabama, and Collector Grinnell, of New York.

LOCAL ODDS AND ENDS.—The delegates from the Philadelphia Commercial Exchange to the Louisville Commercial Convention are as follows:—Messrs. George L. Buzby, Theo. Wilson, E. Harper Jeffries, Thomas Allman, Lafayette Baker, William Taylor, and John H. Michener.

—An adjourned meeting of citizens of West Green street will be held this evening to receive the report of a committee (previously appointed) on a wooden pavement. The raid on the cobbles is gradually becoming organized. They will soon be among the things that were.

—The corner-stone of the Messiah Evangelical Lutheran Church will be laid at Sixteenth and Jefferson streets this afternoon. The ceremonies were postponed from last Sabbath on account of the weather.

—The Assistant United States Treasurer in this city announces that the coupons due November 1 will be paid on presentation at his office, with a rebate of 6 per cent. per annum in gold from their face value.

—A lad named Cox was caught in a printing press yesterday, and before he could be extricated the types made a cruel impression on him. He was alphabetted all over in *italic*.

—The city shivered under blankets last night. Bedfellows got into hugging quarters. The only things that sweated were the window-panes.

—Mr. David Paul Brown will deliver a eulogy on the late Mr. J. R. Ingersoll, this evening, in the hall of the University of Pennsylvania.

GUILTY OR NOT?—Edward Calver, Charles Funston, William Nealy, Edward Craike, and Charles Rasse were arrested last evening at Broad and Market streets for alleged disorderly conduct. Alderman Jones held them in $500 bail each for a further hearing. The parties named assert that they were attacked by a party of roughs, and were acting in self-defense against their assailants at the time they were taken into custody.

BASE BALL AND CHARITY.—Two "nines" have been organized to play a muffin game of base ball on the Athletic grounds, on Thursday, October 7. The admission fee will be twenty-five cents—one-half of the proceeds to be used for the purchase of coal for the use of the Bedford Street Mission during the coming winter, and the other half to be donated to the fund for building a Homœopathic Hospital.

BELLICOSE.—A fellow named Patrick Fitzgerald was arrested last night at Tenth and Washington streets for drunkenness and disorderly conduct. While being taken to the station house he amused himself by beating his captor, Policeman Cammon, of the Seventeenth district. This morning Alderman Bonsall held Patrick to bail for the assault, and fined him for disorder.

DIED.—James Graham, who was run over by an express wagon in the northern part of the city yesterday afternoon, died from his injuries last night at No. 1330 Frankford street. The driver of the team, Isaac Vankirkle, was arrested. Alderman Eggleton held him in $2000 bail for a further hearing.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—This morning Alexander Mathews, 26 years of age, residing at No. 423 Barnwell street, had both legs broken by the fall of a large quantity of clay upon him, at Loughoridge's fire-brick factory, corner of Chippewa and Lombard streets. He was removed to the hospital.

ON THE CROSSING.—This morning H. O. Medlith was arrested by Reserve Officer Rhoads, at Fifth and Chesnut streets, for having violated an ordinance of the city in stopping his wagon on a public crossing. Alderman Kerr fined him $5 and costs.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$400	City 6s, New..	100⅞	65 sh	Mech Bank..	33
$100	do...New.	101	100 sh	Read RR..c.	46½
$500	do ...New.	100¾	100	do.......c.	46½
$200	do. New ...	100¾	300	do ....ls.c.	46½
$1100	do. New.ls.	100¾	300	do.....b30.	47⅛
$200	do ....Old.	97	100	do.......c.	46½
$7000	Leh Gold l...c.	96¾	20	do...trf.c.	46½
6 sh	N Cent.s5wn.	49	100	do.......c.	46·56
20 sh	Penna...b10.	56	100	do........	46·69
18	do.........	55½	100	do.....b10.	46½
15	do ...s5wn.	55½	100	do.......c.	46·69
30	do.........	56	300	do.....ls.c.	46·69

SECOND BOARD.

$3600	Hunt & B Top 1 mtg bs..	83	100 sh	Leh N Stk.c.	35⅝
6 sh	Penna RR..	55⅝	100 sh	Cata Pf.....	75½
100	do.....s30.	55½	300 sh	Read R...2d.	46½
20	do.........	55¾	100	do.......c.	46½
100	do.........	55¾	500	do ....ls.	46½
44	do.........	55¾	550	do ....ls.	46½
14	do.........	55⅝	200	do......2d.	46½
100	do.....b10.	55⅝	800	do.......ls.	46½
50 sh	Leh Val R.2d.	56½	100	do.......s5.	46½
			500	do....ls.2d.	46½

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

Frosts in the South—Uneasy Tobacco-Growers—Shot by a Spring Gun—Boating Affairs.

FROM NEW YORK.

Killed by a Spring Gun.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—Thomas H. Fields, a retired merchant, residing at New Rochelle, accidentally trod on a wire attached to a spring gun in his grapery yesterday, and the weapon was discharged, killing him instantly.

Boat Race.

James Stevens and M. Halley pulled a three-mile boat race to-day at Harlem for $100 a side. Stevens won in 26·45, Halley being only three seconds behind. Large amounts of money changed hands on the race.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Tobacco Planters Uneasy.

RALEIGH, N. C., Sept. 28.—There was a slight frost this morning, but no damage was done to the crops. Tobacco planters are a little uneasy. Great preparations are being made for the State Fair, and the prospect of success is flattering.

Admission of Cadets.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Sept. 28.—The Board of Examiners at the Naval Academy admitted to-day as cadets, John Farnsworth, of Illinois; William A. Northcott, of West Virginia, and Charles B. T. Moore, of Illinois. There were no admissions yesterday.

Address of the Republican State Central Committee.

ROOMS OF THE STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE, No. 1105 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.—To the people of Pennsylvania:—The approach of an election for Governor of the State and Judge of the Supreme Court calls upon us to address you.

That election, although confined to State officers, may have an effect beyond State limits, and exercise an important influence hereafter on the politics and destiny of the nation.

Arrayed against us, and endeavoring to secure your votes for its candidates, is the same Democratic party which was overwhelmingly repudiated by the people at the last Presidential election.

It has changed none of its principles and reformed none of its practices, but is as odious to-day to all loyal men as it has been heretofore.

Its Southern wing caused the Rebellion, and strove by armed force to rend in twain that glorious Union which was cemented by the blood of our fathers; its Northern wing gave all the sympathy, aid, and comfort to the Rebellion that it dared, by resolutions in its State and national conventions, and by the votes of its members in our State and national legislatures against all propositions and bills offered by loyal men tending to strengthen the arm of the National Government in its efforts to crush the Rebellion.

That party caused the expenditure of four thousand millions of dollars of the public money, and is the guilty author of the heavy debt that is now pressing down the national industry.

It is answerable for the blood of half a million of loyal men sacrificed in the effort to crush out its wickedness, and for the wounds and misery of hundreds of thousands more.

It is responsible for the sufferings and poverty of the wives made widows and the children made orphans at Democratic hands.

In its National Convention the northern wing permitted the Southern Rebels to dictate the National Democratic platform and policy, and has again taken to its arms the men whose hands are not yet cleansed of the blood of Northern patriots.

That party is in favor of free trade in commerce as fully now as when its Vice-President, Dallas, gave the casting vote against American industry more than twenty years ago.

It favors practical repudiation of the national debt, by paying off interest-bearing bonds redeemable in gold with irredeemable notes, bearing no interest, and which, from their excess, would become as worthless as continental paper.

It presents, as its candidate for Governor, a man thoroughly impregnated with all those abominable heresies, who, though rich beyond the necessities and wants of any reasonable man, evades, by disingenuous shifts and artifices, the payment of his taxes, and throws upon the rest of the people of the State that share of the burdens of the State which he is legally bound to bear.

If he should be unfortunately elected, he will be as "clay in the hands of the potter"—in the hands of that unscrupulous set of men, too well known to the State and nation as "the coffee-pot Democracy," who have so persistently endeavored for the last few years, by wholesale fraudulent naturalization papers, and fraudulent election returns, to destroy the value of the elective franchise.

It presents as its candidate for the highest judicial office, a gentleman unknown to the profession, and whose limited experience renders him unable to grapple with the great questions that are continually presented to our Supreme Court.

Such men, surely, are not entitled to the support of loyal and intelligent freemen.

On the other hand, we assert that the Republican party is the party of loyalty, of devotion to the Union and to the rights of all men.

It stood by the Government in the hour of its great extremity. Its young men went to the battle-field and offered up their lives in defense of the integrity of the Union, while its opponents staid at home and rejoiced in Rebel victories.

Its capitalists, when the credit of the Government was lowest, offered up their wealth to support our armies in the field, and to provide hospitals for the sick and wounded.

It has voted bounties for the soldiers, and provided pensions for the disabled and for the widows and orphans of the patriot dead, and is now, in the State of Pennsylvania alone, expending half a million of dollars yearly to educate the orphans of deceased soldiers.

Recognizing the duty of an enlightened government to provide for the encouragement of the industry of the people it has enacted tariffs to prevent undue competition by the pauper labor of other countries with the labor of the American citizen.

Regarding the plighted faith of the Government as the most sacred of obligations, it has determined that the debt of the nation (except where otherwise agreed upon) shall be paid in gold to the last dollar.

In the national administration it has redeemed its pledges to the people by dismissing useless office-holders, by reducing the number and expense of the army, and by paying off, in the first six months of its existence, fifty millions of dollars of the national debt caused by the Democracy, and with the prospect of paying off five hundred millions thereof during Grant's administration; while in the State administration, under the skilful management of Governor Geary, it has paid off five millions of dollars of our State indebtedness, and has relieved the people from all taxation on real estate for state purposes.

Such are the principles and acts of the Republican party.

As the representative of those principles we present to the people as candidate for Governor the statesman and patriot, John W. Geary. His history is known to you all. We need not repeat it. His military exploits are written on the rocks of Cerro Gordo and the walls of Chapultepec. They are inscribed on the ridges of our Gettysburg, on the passes of Wauhatchie, on the forests of Ringgold and Missionary Ridge, and above the clouds on the heights of Lookout Mountain.

He rendered service in sixty battles, received four wounds, and lost his eldest son in the service of his country.

He has been scarcely less distinguished as a statesman, and to his intelligence and firmness we are indebted for the prevention of hasty and unwise and unconstitutional legislation, and for the punishment of murderers whom a less firm Executive would have allowed to escape.

In Judge Williams we present an able and accomplished jurist, who has sat long on the bench, and had a large and varied experience, and whose numerous decisions, supported by the Supreme Court, have been recognized by that tribunal as being sound law, and expressed in a manner worthy of its high commendation. In his hands the rights of the people will be secure.

The election of these two men will be of vital importance to the people. It will destroy the sham pretensions and professions of the Democratic party, always arrogant and never fulfilled. It will establish the prosperity of the people on an enduring basis.

We exhort every friend of genuine republicanism to go to the polls and vote for Geary and Williams. Do not wait to be solicited. Do not let an apathetic indifference render you careless in the exercise of what is not a mere privilege, *but a duty*.

Remember that the election of Geary will give us an honest administration of State affairs, while the election of a man who evades the payment of his taxes would be likely to be the advent to power of dishonest men.

Remember, too, that the present election may have an important bearing on the next Presidential election, and if Pennsylvania should now fall into the hands of an effete and corrupt Democracy, it may throw the next National Administration into the power of rebels, free traders, and repudiators. A full Republican vote is a full Republican victory.

Let every patriot do his duty and all will be well.

JOHN COVODE,
Chairman of Republican State Central Committee.